The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALICE CARY spent her last weary summer in New England, and there she wrote the following beautiful lines. While they serve to remind us of how much genius must henceforth be hidden in the grave they disclose with a plaintiveness and a pathos most touching, that in Alice Cary's nature there was such a wealth of beautiful thought that her anguish was often forgotten even when death was gathering its deeper shadows around:

AN INVALID'S PEAN.

O Summer! my beautiful, beautiful summer!
I look in thy face, and I long so to live!
But, ah! hast thou room for all life new comer,
With all things to take and nothing to give?
With all things to take of thy dear loving kindness,
The wine of thy sunshine, the bread of thy air!
And with nothing to give but the deafness and blindness
Begot in the depths of an utter despair?

As if the gay harvester meant but to screen her,
The black spider sits in the midst of her wheel,
A lesson of trust to the tender eyed dreamer
That hears in her brown atmosphere g.id the sheaves.
The blue-bird that trills her low joy in the hollow
Proves keen from the robin's unerring grave,
The rose pops the sun from its cone within her cushion,
And all things pay tribute to these things out me!

At even, the fire-flies trim with their glimmers
The wild, weedy satire of the field and the wood;
At morning, those lear drops yon cow wrapped in shimmers,
The butterflies, hasten to make their gems good,
The violet, always so white and so quietly,
The cardinal, warming the frost with her blaze,
The ant, keeping house at her round-curtain so daintily,
Reproaches my idle and indirect ways.

When o'er the high East the red morning is swelling
And driving the amber of starlight behind,
The land of enchantment I see, and I long
Is not so enchanted as that which I have;
And when the low West by the crimson is flattered,
And locust and katydid sing to their best,
Peace comes to my thoughts, that were used to be flattered,
Like doves when an eagle's wing darkens their nest.

The green little grasshopper, weak as we deem her,
Chirps, day in and out, for the sweet right to live,
And canst thou, O Summer! make room for a dreamer,
With all things to take, and with nothing to give?
Room only to wrap her hot cheeks in thy shadows,
And on thy daisy-fringed pillows to lie,
And dream of the gates of the glorious meadows,
Where never a tear of the roses shall die?

PEOPLE WILL TALK.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried and fretted, and kept in a stew,
For meddle some tongues will have something to do,
For people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed;
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool,
But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool,
For people will talk.

If generous and noble, they'll watch out their spleen,
You'll hear some loud hints that you're too fond and mean;
If upright, honest, and fair as the day,
They'll call you a rogue in a very round way,
For people will talk.

And then, if you show the least boldness of heart,
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They call you unfair, conceited and vain,
But keep straight ahead, don't stop to explain,
For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress, or old-fashioned your hat,
Some one will surely take notice of that,
And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way;
But don't get excited, whatever they say,
For people will talk.

If you dress in the fashion, don't think to escape,
For they criticise then a different shape;
You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;
But mind your own business, there's naught to be made,
For people will talk.

Now, the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease;
Of course you will meet with all sorts of abuse,
But don't think to stop them, it ain't any use,
For people will talk.

Stimulants.

The effects of alcohol upon the healthy human body have been recently carefully observed by Drs. Parkes and Wollowicz, of the British army. One or two fluid ounces of the stimulant per day increased the appetite; while four or more ounces sensibly diminished it, the effect more marked with brandy than with rectified spirits. Digestion was, however, not impened, nor the temperature lowered; but though there were strong feelings of warmth in the stomach, face, &c., it is not clear that the temperature was increasen. No direct effect upon the nervus system was shown by the elimination of phosphoric acid, caused by the action of the brain; but the physical state of the body changed with the size of the dose, narcotism being strongly developed when the first very small amounts were exceeded. The effect upon the heart was extraordinary. The experiments extended over a period of twenty-six days; and during eight of them, when water alone was drank, the heartbeats averaged per day 106,000, with alcohol in the six following, they were 127,000; and with brandy they subsequently reached 131,000. The daily work of the heart is about one hundred and twenty-two tons lifted one foot (or 122 foot-tons); its extra work was in the alcoholic period 15 8 foot-tons per day, and in the brandy period 24 foot-tons. In closing, the observers give it as their opinion that the loss of appetite, the greater rapidity in the heart's beats, and the narcotism are "all owing to nervous implications," and add, "we were hardly prepared for the ease with which the appetite may be destroyed and the heart unduly excited."

WHAT CAME OF MY JEALOUSY.

It was a misty yet sweet, September night. I can see the sky as it hung over Swan's Nest, our sea-side home, starry blue, with here and there a patch of white floating gossamer; and the harvest moon coming up and flooding all the world with golden splendor. I remember how the crimson roses hung about the door, heavy with their own sweetness; and what suggestive odors floated up from the flower beds in the dim, old garden. I can ever remember the dress I wore—because that was the dress in which my husband loved me best. Did he love me at all? Or was it my yellow gold that won him?

Immediately after our marriage we went on the Continent, where we rambled about a year or two, wintering in Rome, and spending our summers amid the Alps. Then we returned home. But the nomadic spirit was still upon us, and we took what our own country afforded in the way of gypsy life. In the midst of this wandering, in a country town amid the Lakes, my first trouble came. On the second day of our sojourn at the hotel in this place, to which we had come in accordance with my husband's wish, I missed him. He was fishing for trout, one of our party suggested; and in the afternoon we strolled down toward the stream. Passing a small cottage, we heard voices, and something familiar made me glance that way. There they stood, side by side, my husband and a woman—a young woman, with glossy, raven hair! I passed on in silence; but that night when my husband returned and sought me, I was reserved and cold. I refused to dance, and would not sing for him. He followed me from place to place, his eyes full of solicitude. The instant we were in our own room, he caught my hands in his.

"My darling," he said, "what troubles you?"

For my life I could not tell him. I was afraid to let him know I doubted his integrity.

"Horace," I questioned timidly, "do you love me?"

His fine eyes opened wide with astonishment. But he answered passionately, "Love you? Aye, better than you will ever know, Violet."

"Did you—have you ever loved any one else?" I faltered.

"Never, Violet, on my honor."

I was happy, yet not entirely satisfied. I was a woman. Eve ate the forbidden fruit with Paradise all around her.

"Then who was it," I faltered, "that woman—I saw you with—this afternoon?"

He started and flushed very red for a moment, then he laughed.

"Oh," he said, "jealous, are you?" Then I am sure you love me. But, seriously, dear, I ought to have apologized for my long absence. That woman was a friend, an old friend of mine; she is in distress, and I had to help her. Are you satisfied?"

I nodded my head in assent; yet my heart was not quite at rest. After that we went down to Swan's Nest, our sea side home, and settled into sober married life; and for months our bliss was perfect, and then that dreadful night came.

Horace had been gone all day. He did not come home to dinner, as was his custom; so, after having ordered tea, I dressed myself, and sat down in the rose-shaded porch to await him. Sunset, dusk, evening; the moon soaring up above the sea. Still he did not come. Dinner and supper had both got spoiled; the flowers in my hair were fading, and I was sick and weary with waiting and suspense. Horace had never remained away so long since our marriage. What could detain him so? Very slowly the evening went by. Twelve o'clock came, the moon dropped out of sight, leaving me in darkness. An owl hooted from the top of the old willow and the surf beat with a weary, sobbing sound.

I worked myself up into a perfect tremor of alarm and nervous excitement; and, by degrees, the old doubt, or fear, or whatever it was, stole back to my mind. My husband was cruel to keep me in such suspense. He did not love me! It never occurred to me that he might be detained against his will. When, at last, the clock was on the stroke of three, I caught the quick tramp of his horse's feet. But it did not greatly relieve me. I felt angry, and instead of running down to meet him, as my woman's nature prompted me, I yielded to my petted, wayward will, and kept my seat. When he reached the porch, he sprang down, flushed and eager.

"Violet," he cried, the moment he caught sight of me, "are you up yet? I am so sorry."

He approached both hands extended. But I turned from him, and walked into the hall.

He stood for a moment in silent astonishment, then followed, and took my hand, though I kept my face persistently averted.

"Violet," he said, "what is it? Are you ill, dear? I was so sorry to keep you waiting, but circumstances——"

"Never mind the circumstances now!" I exclaimed pettishly. "I am very tired, and now that you are safe, I will go to bed."

He loosened his hold on my hand, but looked at me, as I left him, with a glance I shall never forget. I can see him now, as he stood in the moonlight, so handsome and noble; and I loved him so well! I wonder why I turned from him that night. Heaven knows how it pained me. But the spoiled, willful temper, that has been my ruin, urged me on. Did you ever speak a harsh word to one you love, and feel something within you prompting you to speak another? Then you understand how it was that I left my husband standing there, weary and supperless.

"Violet, dear," he said softly, as I paused involuntarily at the head of the stairs, "come back, and let me explain; you know I have not kept you waiting willingly."

But I went on without a word, not to our chamber, but to a dressing room exclusively my own, and closed and locked the door. I am sure the Evil One must have had control of me that night. In a little while he came up stairs, and tried the lock of my door; then he called my name softly; but I did not answer—and he went away.

A dozen times that night I lifted my throbbing head from my tear-wet pillow, to go out to him to implore his forgiveness; but pride held me back. Thus I lay sleepless till morning. It was a wild morning, too, with drifting rain, and sobbing winds, and the sea thundering on the strand.

My husband was already in the breakfast room when I went down. He turned and said kindly,

"Good morning, dear. Are you quite well?"

"Quite well, thank you," I responded crossing to a window on the opposite side of the room.

He rose, and I hoped he was coming to my side; but he only looked at his watch, and said, "Be kind enough to let me have breakfast at once, Violet, if you can. I am in a hurry, for I have important matters to look after."

I rang the bell at once, and placed myself at the head of the table. When the cheerless repast was over, and my husband rose to go, I felt the hot tears blinding me. I could not let him leave me in anger. I had made a step toward him when he spoke, and his words roused all my old anger and discontent.

"Violet," he said, "I may not be here to dinner. Don't wait for me; it is impossible——"

"Make no excuses, sir," I replied haughtily; none are needed."

Oh! those sad, reproachful eyes! But his lips uttered no retort. He only said "Good-bye, dear," and went out.

I watched him from the window, hidden behind the curtain, as he rode away through the driving rain.

The memory of that day comes to me like a terrible dream! Toward evening my agony became unendurable, and, as the rain ceased, I determined to ride over to my father's house in the neighboring village. About half-way, we met a close carriage containing a lady and a gentleman.

"Why that's Mr. Reade!" exclaimed my coachman, as the vehicle dashed past our phaeton.

One glance confirmed his words. It was my husband; and by his side was the same woman that I had seen with him once before. My resolution was taken on the instant. I ordered my servant to drive back to Swan's Nest. I would not wait my husband's return, I said to myself; I could not even charge him with his infidelity; I would go away at once, and never let him see my face again.

In a short time I was ready for my departure. I wrote a note for Horace, telling him that I believed our marriage had been an unwise one, and that I should be happier with my own friends. I begged him not to hunt me down as a fugitive; but to leave me to follow the bent of my inclination. I put the note upon the table, and then went out from the house, where my life had been so happy. In less than a week my father and I were on our way to Italy.

At the expiration of two wretched years we returned, and I learned from our lawyer that my husband had sailed for India, first making over to me, in fee simple, all his real estate. He never, so the lawyer said, expected to return. I went back to Swan's Nest. Everything was unchanged. The rooms were just as I had left them. My husband would not let them be touched the housekeeper said.

"Had she ever heard from him?" I asked.

"Only once," she replied, "and then the letter contained another, it was on my dressing table."

I went for it myself, and read it, sitting there in our old room.

"Violet," it began, "you must pardon this intrusion. It will be the last, for in all human probability, the disease that now consumes me will soon give me a grave in a foreign land. But there are a few things I wish to say to you before I die. I was wrong not to explain all to you from the first. But I desired to spare you what you might consider a disgrace. I thought you could and would trust me. It was my sister you saw. She was vain and frivolous, and eloped with a profligate. The marriage was illegal, and Ethel was disgraced. She came to me for help. I could not refuse her. I was taking her to a safe asylum when I was absent that night. You understand it all now. Don't be troubled, dear, but forget me and be happy. My sister is dead now, and I have not, I fear, long to live. God bless you, dear! In heaven all these things will be righted."

For two years I lived alone at Swan's Nest—two years of inexpressible agony; then the news came! A ship, homeward bound from Calcutta, was lost, and Horace Reade was among the passengers. That was the death of hope!

Another year dragged by. One sweet May evening I strolled down to the sea shore. The sun was setting in waves of gold and purple, and the full moon came up, flooding the great sea, and the long stretch of guttering sand with misty splendor. The tide rolled in with a low musical murmur. I sat down upon a rock.

Far out upon the bar a stately vessel swung at anchor, and a little boat from it was coming in. I watched the tiny craft with a kind of fascination. Presently it grated on the sand, and a man sprang ashore.

A wild nameless hope took shape in my heart. I arose and tottered forward, blind and half unconscious. The instant after, a strong arm clasped me.

I looked up into the face above me. It was wan, and worn, and changed by suffering, but I knew it in an instant.

"Oh, Horace! my husband!" I cried, "forgive me!"

Then I felt his tears upon my cheeks, his kisses on my lips, and I sunk into his arms insensible.

It is all over—the remorse, the loneliness, the aching pain! We live at Swan's Nest—my dear, forgiving husband and myself.

"I had engaged my passage," he said, "in the steamer that was lost. But I fell ill, and could not come then; and that sickness has restored me to you, thank God!"

I thank Him also, daily and hourly, for this undeserved, this perfect bliss.

—The Bloomington Pantagraph of the 1st says: "A gentleman in this city is seriously troubled with mice, which run over his table and about his room, showing no fear of anything. This same gentleman has a pet canary bird, which he has been in the habit of placing on the table, and opening the door of the cage to allow the mice admission into the cage, when the bird immediately pounces upon them and drives them out. Yesterday, when repeating their performance, a mouse turned on the bird, and quite a lively fight ensued, which resulted in the utter defeat of the mouse."

THE THREE LITTLE CHAIRS.

They sat by the bright wood fire,
The gray-haired dame and the aged sire,
Dreaming of days gone by;
The tear drops fell on each wrinkled cheek,
They both had th nights they could not speak,
And each heart utte.ed a sigh—

For their sad and tearful eyes descried
Three little chairs placed side by side
Against the sitting-room wall;
Old-fashioned enough as there they stood,
Their seats of flag and their frames of wood
With their backs so strait and tall.

Then the sire shook his silvery head,
And with trembling voice he gently said:
"Mother, these empty chairs!
They stand as much said, sad thought, to-night
We'll put them forever out of sight,
In the small, dark room up stairs."

But she answered: Father, no, not yet,
For I look at them and I forget
That the children are away;
The boys come back, and our Mary, too,
With her apron on, of checke ed blue,
And sit there every day.

"Johnny still whittles a ship's tall masts,
And Willie his bowlen bullet casts
While Mary her patchwork sews,
At evening the three ch ldish prayers
Go up to God from these little chairs,
So softly that no one knows.

"For my comes back from the billow deep,
Willie walks from the bat le-field sleep,
And Mary's the wife and mother no more,
But a tiny child whose playtime is o'er,
And comes to rest at my knee.

"So let them stand here, though empty now,
And every time when alone we bow
At Father's throne to pray,
We'll ask to meet the children above,
In our dear ur home of rest and love,
Where no child goeth away."

Facts and Figures About the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

[From the Scientific American.]

This tunnel completes the continuous rail-line of the same gage, from the English Channel to Brindisi, in the south of Italy, eighteen hundred and ninety miles in length, which latter point is even now the great Mediterranean port, for the departure and arrival of steamships for the east via Suez Canal.

Mont Cenis lies between "St. Jean de Maurienne," in Savoy, and "Susa," in Piedmont, consisting of a high table land 7,000 feet high, rising abruptly to a peak nearly 12,000 feet high. The first Napoleon built a road eighteen feet wide over this mountain, costing 7,000,000 francs. Then followed the railroad with three rails in 1667, which has had fearful snows, and heavy gradients to contend with, and, being of narrow gauge, has been only of temporary benefit.

The tunnel was commenced in 1857, and work has been unceasing day and night ever since. Its length is 7 miles, 1,020 yards. "Bardonnechie" is the name of the Italian end, while the French terminus is called "Fourneaux." The Italian end is 4,380 feet above the level of the sea, the French end being elevated 3,946 feet. The tunnel grade line is one in 2,000, rising from the Italian end to the centre, then falling 1 in 45 to the French end.

The rock passed through seems to have been schist, quartz and limestone. Commencing at the French end, there was schist for about 2,400 yards; average progress about four feet per day; then 550 yards of quartz, average progress two feet per day; then limestone for about 3,000 yards, average progress seven feet per day; the balance of the distance being principally schist, with an average progress of five feet per day.

The tunnel is twenty-five feet wide and twenty four feet high, and during the prosecution of the work was divided by a temporary wooden flooring into two galleries—one above the other below—bad air passing out of the former, and fresh being supplied by the latter. About 4½ miles was done from the Italian end, and the rest from the French. Four years after the boring was commenced, compressed air was first used for running drills on the Italian side. Immense "compressers" were necessary, which were worked by water power, and the air compressed to one-sixth, or a pressure of six atmospheres. Ten machine drills have been constantly at work at each end, but those on the French side did not begin until 1865. Power and nitro-glycerine were used but we have no statistics as to their relative merits.

The "shifts," were eight hours each, similar to those on the Hoosac tunnel, giving the men sixteen hours rest alternately. The wages paid miners were about five francs per day.

Many lives have necessarily been lost during this great work, but far less than one would suppose; probably from six hundred to eight hundred in all, from time to time.

We have not seen the whole cost of the work mentioned so far, but it cannot be much short of 160,000,000 francs, or $29,920,000.

February in Florida.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes from Florida under date of the 8th instant: I see you have been having another cold spell. Tuesday, January 24, seems to have been a harsh day with you, with snow and sleet, and finally a temperature below zero. Here, all last week, the weather was unexceptionably fine and mild. Thursday (your cold day) it was too warm for a light overcoat. On Friday I walked two miles to Hardee's nursery, and saw a cape jasmine just bursting into bloom, and plenty of strawberry blossoms—all in the open air and unprotected. I might have seen ripe strawberries growing if I had chosen to walk a few rods over some rather moist land.

Yesterday the thermometer in the shade was 71. It was almost too hot to work much in the open air. Some spinach and peas that I planted a fortnight ago have come up finely. Onions of good size have sprung up abundantly from last year's seed left accidentally in the soil. On Sunday I sent home violets that I plucked that day in the woods. The sorrel in the fields is of the brightest green, and the young grass is springing, much to the delight of the loosing herds that are sent out to forage for themselves in winter. Winter! The name seems a misnomer here. There has not been a day since the middle of November that it has not been a luxury to be out of doors. For a day or two about Christmas in door life was rather uncomfortable, because of our limited provisions for a temperature below fifty.

—A bachelor editor, who had a pretty sister, recently wrote to another bachelor, equally fortunate, "Please exchange."

St. Michael's Cave.

[From Once a Week.]

St. Michael's Cave is a celebrated cavern situated about eight hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, on the western slope of the Rock of Gibraltar. There are a great many vague stories attached to this picturesque spot, arising from its inaccessibility, and the way the entrance is hidden. One version popular among the inhabitants was, that this cavern led under the Straits of Gibraltar, across to the coast of Morocco. What gave rise to this belief was, that soon after the English took possession of the Rock, numerous monkeys were found, of the same species as those on the opposite coast, and, there being none in Spain, the only way one could account for their presence was by their coming through the cave. These monkeys are still to be found in solitary places on the Rock.

While lying in the bay, in December, 1869, in one of her Majesty's ships, several of the officers determined to try and find the extremity of this mysterious cave; so, accordingly, a party of six, having provided themselves with three or four dozen candles, sixty fathoms of two-inch rope, some cod line, matches and sandwiches, left the ship about 10 A. M. When they got on shore, one of the number went to the Governor's house for the key of the gate of the cave, which is always kept locked, while the remainder of the party carried the rope, &c., and, on reaching it, found the key had arrived and the gate opened, so, after having deposited the rope in a convenient place, they all proceeded to strip to their jerseys and flannel trousers; and each taking a lighted candle in his hand, and several spare ones and some matches in his pocket, they divided the rope into several coils, and, each taking one, they proceeded in Indian file on their journey. The entrance to the cave is about ten feet high and seven feet broad, but immediately open out into an immense cavern, the roof of which is supported in the centre by an enormous pillar, which is surrounded by hundreds of smaller ones, giving the cavern a magnificent appearance. The floor runs down very steep for about 100 feet, and at the bottom of this descent is Leonora's Cave, which is partitioned off from the main cave by a small wooden gate. Leonora's Cave is soon explored, as it runs very nearly horizontally for about 150 feet, in a zigzag direction, and then comes to an abrupt conclusion. It is full of stalactites of all sizes, and is by far the most picturesque part of the whole cave.

Passing Leonora's Cave, the main cavern runs on horizontally, but full of holes and inequalities and covered with large boulders, for another 100 feet, until it is stopped, by a precipice, running across the end of the cave. There were numerous bats flying about this chasm, and, it being pitch dark, they were not able to see the depth of it, so after having ascertained it had a bottom, by throwing stones down it, they made a bowline knot in the end of the rope, which one of them got into: and, after taking a couple of turns round a pillar, they proceeded to lower him for about fifty feet, when he cried out he had reached bottom, and got out of the knot: so making the other end of the rope fast to the pillar, they all slid down the rope and rejoined their companion.

They found themselves in another large cavern, about 100 feet long and forty broad which they explored well, and found that the only outlet of any importance was at the end, to the right or where they came down. This outlet was composed of a large hole in the floor, about fifteen feet square, down which they passed the rope; and, with its assistance, clambered down forty feet, and again found themselves in a large cavern. After passing away to the right for about one hundred feet, over large masses of rock, loose stones, &c., they came to the end of the cavern. Here in a corner, they discovered a sort of dry well, about ten feet in diameter, with smooth, perpendicular sides; above them they could distinguish daylight, there being a small opening in the rock two hundred and fifty feet over their heads. They again resumed the descent, and passed down the well, which opened out into a very pretty cavern, the two ends of which they discovered to be narrow, jagged, perpendicular passages, and which they explored and found they joined about fifty feet below. After this they were able to proceed without the rope; the passage being so narrow and jagged, it was very hard work getting down at all. After squeezing and struggling down about sixty feet, they came to a very small chamber about six feet long, three high and four broad, which they found a small hole in one corner, which communicated with another chamber, about the same size as the one they were in. After a great deal of struggling, three of them managed to get through the hole while the remainder had to wait there until their return. They named this hole Clincher Hole, and cut it on the rock for the benefit of the next explorers. Here the adventurers found the mark of the government exploring party, showing how far they have gone. The adventurers concluded they had not been able to get through Clincher Hole, an account of their being full-grown men. They again found the passage the same as it was above, but in some places rather more jagged. After continuing their descent another fifty feet, they came to a small precipice, which they found some difficulty descending without the aid of a rope. Some distance further they came to a good-sized chamber full of jagged pieces of rock and stalactites. At the opposite end of this cavern, they found a continuation of this passage; and, after descending about sixty feet further, passing through two small chambers, they came to another small cavern, which they discovered to be the actual bottom of the cave. In the centre was a pool of water, about a foot deep, beautifully clear, and cold, some of which, added to a "snack" of brandy, which they had taken the precaution to bring with them, refreshed them greatly; and, after staying long enough to cut their names, dates, &c., they left their cards for the next comers, and commenced their journeys upward. By the time they rejoined the others at Clincher Hole, they had been away from them one hour and-a-half, and found them rather impatient and anxious about their return. After a laborious ascent they reached the mouth of the cave all right, climbing up the precipice, &c., by the rope, and found they had been in the depths of the earth for seven hours and a-half. After they had rested and eaten sandwitches, they explored all the upper regions of the cave well, dressed, and, after having bade St. Michael's Cave a triumphant farewell, they gave the key to a sentry, who had been sent up to see what they were about, and returned on board very tired, and covered with dirt, and were none the worse for a good wash, and something to eat.

VARIETIES.

—"What have you to remark, madame, about my singing?" said a gentleman to a lady. "Nothing, sir," replied the lady; "it is not remarkable."

—In Toronto recently a man had his wife's coffin carried through the back window for fear of scratching the paint off the front door.

—A Wisconsin man, who was bitten by a small dog, three weeks ago, became apprehensive of death by hydrophobia, and, to avert that catastrophe, committed suicide.

—Somebody says "devil" is a mean word any way it may be written. Remove the d and it is "evil," transpose the e and it's "vile," remove the v and it is "ill," remove the i and l remains, which has the aspirate sound of "hell."

—A woman writes of Olive Logan as follows: "Voice disagreeable, and with no pleasant modulations; manner *outre* and monkeyish; matter, the commonest of commonplace; jokes old and shabbily told; I suppose she is a female—she isn't a woman."

—Two excited ladies of the African persuasion were overheard in earnest conversation on the fall of Vicksburg. One said: "De kulled sojurs tuk it." The other profanely replied: "U ly Sis, Grant took it."

—General Beauregard, now in Louisiana, is said to be very much annoyed at the persistent attempts to locate him in various parts of Europe. He thinks they might let him live in peace at home, instead of compelling him to take part in the French war.

—The Fincastle, (Va.) Herald announces the death of Master C. H. Balton, sixteen years of age, in that place, from eating "painted French candy," the poison from which had gradually gone through his system causing the most intense suffering.

—An inquisitive young lady of Wisconsin thought it would be awfully nice to see a storm from a lighthouse, and went to the tower of Racine for that purpose. She was gratified with a tempest which kept her a close prisoner for five days.

—The proposition to erect a monument in New York in honor of the late George Peabody, has been abandoned, and the money subscribed thereof turned over for charitable purposes. The amount subscribed was only $250.

—The trial of Minnie Davis, a young and rather good looking woman, indicted for arson, in having set fire to her trunk for the purpose of obtaining $2,000 insurance money, was concluded in New York on Friday with a verdict of guilty. She was sentenced to the State prison for ten years.

—Sleep being a condition common at intervals to all animated nature, it will be interesting to everybody to hear that a writer in an English scientific periodical maintains that sleep is produced by "a molecular change in the nervous structure itself on the cerebro spinal system."

—A Canadian has invented a bed-bug trap, a sort of India rubber bag, which is filled with a chemical composition of delicious taste to the *cimex*, but at the same time poisonous. He expects to make a fortune by selling the right to hotel keepers.

—The restaurant price of a slice of elephant's trunk in Paris during the siege was about six dollars, as stated by the correspondent of the London Times who was present at a dinner where the delicacy in question was one of the dishes, "the flesh is very tender and not badly flavored."

—Mrs. Emberling, of Prairie City, Ill., requires no special legislation in her behalf. A few evenings since she followed her husband to a village saloon, armed with an axe. Finding him engaged, with several others, in playing cards, she smashed the table with an axe, scattered the cards, piled up the astonished players, and carried off her legal "protector."

—A Boston lady, "who has been there," says that, in view of the awkwardness with which men aid a lady in rising from the sidewalk, she would much rather remain in that position than have such assistance. The gallants must not be so gingerly, but take hold with both arms, lift neatly and firmly, and not disengage themselves too soon.

—The size of Boss Tweed's diamond is nine and three-fourths carats, and the gem cost him $15,500. Its original weight, when found in India, in the year 1602, was twenty-one and a half carats, but a flaw was cut out in 1849, while it was the property of an English baronet. Tweed's agent in France bought it from an impoverished French lady. The Jewellers' Circular claims that, "without doubt, it is the most perfect diamond in America."

—A gentleman of Halifax, being at a ladies' fair not long since, and being solicited to buy something by a fair creature who kept one of the tables, said he wanted to buy what he feared was not for sale—a lock of her hair. To his surprise and delight, she promptly cut off the coveted curl, and received the price offered—ten dollars. The happy purchaser was exhibiting the trophy to one of his friends, who very suddenly blasted his joy by saying: "She rather outflanked you, for to my certain knowledge she only paid three dollars for the whole wig."

—When Andrew Jackson left his home in North Carolina for Tenneseee, his mother gave him this advice, as related by himself to Mr. W. H. Sparks of Georgia: "Andy," said she, (she always called me Andy,) "you are going to a new country, and among a rough people; you will have to depend on yourself, and cut your own way through the world; I have nothing to give you but a mother's advice. Never tell a lie, nor take what is not your own, nor sue anybody for slander or assault and battery; always settle them cases yourself!" I promised, and I have tried to keep that promise. I rode off some two hundred yards to a turn in the path and looked back. She was still standing at the fence and wiping her eyes. I never saw her after that."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday Feb. 13. 1871.

THE Arlington Estate contains eleven hundred acres, yet it is all held by Government on the ground that it is needed for a cemetery.

THE Chicago *Times* ungallantly says of OLIVE LOGAN'S lectures on Woman Suffrage, that the friends of the movement should either get OLIVE to entirely withdraw from the field or employ some man to write her lectures and another man to deliver them.

AND now the Radical papers are abusing the *Nation* newspaper for starting the story that GRANT dismissed MOTLEY because he parted his hair in the middle. We don't see why they should get mad about it. It is certainly the most sensible reason we have yet seen assigned for his removal.

AN explanation from Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, on his vote against Mr. HOOPER'S resolution to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of repealing the income tax will be in order. We hope the Judge is not in favor of retaining this unjust and unconstitional method of swindling the people.

THE New York *Times* demands that BOUTWELL shall retire from the Cabinet, and that GRANT shall make good his words, when he said, "I shall on all subjects have no policy to recommend—none to enforce against the will of the people." The idea of calling on GRANT or any other Radical to redeem a pledge, betrays astonishing political verdancy.

SENATOR MORRILL, has introduced a bill into Congress which provides that any officer in the civil or military or naval service who takes a drink of "any intoxicating liquor" shall be deemed guilty of "a crime against the government," and be summarily discharged from his "office." Here is a plot very skillfully set on foot to impeach President GRANT. He will no doubt save his head by vetoing the bill if it passes.

Emperor William will not allow spoon stealing among his officers. One of them is to be overhauled for taking some spoons from a hotel table at Etampes. —*Exchange*

BEN BUTLER will never march under WILLIAM, until he revises his notions about spoons. What would a war without spoons be in the estimation of BENJAMIN? He would as soon think of eating soup with a fork as prosecuting such a war.

WHENEVER a Radical office holder gets into trouble about any case which may be relieved by a special act of Assembly, all he has to do is to visit Harrisburg and secure relief. The latest is that between the County and City Treasurer, as to the right to collect the mercantile license. The case was pending in the Courts, but the City Treasurer having the ear of the Ring, procured a special act of Assembly in his favor, which will net him at least fifteen hundred dollars annually.

THE reports brought by Officer DRESSLER from the Capitol of Nebraska show up that youthful State in anything but a moral light. If they are true, which they seem to be, the Governor and the courts sell themselves out for any price that a thief may feel able to give. Certainly no Southern State ever made quite that bad a showing, especially if it had a Democratic or Conservative Governor. A little reconstructing out West might be in order. Governor BUTLER is a Radical, which may account for his actions.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, one of the leading apostles of Radicalism, in his lecture about the "Man of Sin," lets out the following truth about the Radical officials of the reconstructed States, under the beneficent rule of the dictator GRANT and his military satelites:

I met Judges of courts in the Southern States, who, ten years ago, were hostlers in livery stables in the North, and whose knowledge of criminal law they had gained from standing in the prisoner's dock.

With this class of men in the judiciary, and the respectable citizens under their feet, it is not to be wondered that law is defied in the South. The remedy proposed by the administration, however, is to force still more of these scoundrels into office, and more hopelessly disfranchise respectable citizens.

FREE-TRADE England loses yearly people enough to plant a State.—*Press.*

The above is rather indefinite. How many people does it take to "plant a State?" and what particular kind of "sass" is to be cultivated? What is the size of the State and what are its agricultural facilities? While perhaps two thousand men could cultivate the State of Pennsylvania in frog ponds and forests, it would take very many millions to bring it to a high state of excellence as a cabbage garden or a potato patch. The average American State is one million of inhabitants, and if that many people emigrate from England annually, the question is, where do they go to? and how long will it be before England will stand in need of a little "planting?"

FRANCE.

Is there any hope for France? It almost looks as if there was not. The horrors that were terminated by the armistice, threaten to be more than duplicated by the horrors of anarchy. It is true that the presence of the German armies ensures a temporary peace between the factions into which France is divided, but should they be withdrawn and the French people be left to themselves, in their present distracted condition, another bloody page would be added to the volume of history, scarcely equalled by any of the revolutionary scenes of the past.

It is now pretty clearly demonstrated that Red Republicans—the French representatives of our own Radical agitators—are neither the representatives of a free government, nor any stable government fitted to the wants of the people of a nation. It is only the presence of the German armies that prevent them from setting on foot a wholesale butchery in the name of freedom.

The Republic of France will fail because it has fallen into the hands of the worst of tyrants, the demagogues of France, who preach peace and liberty, while they chafe for the opportunity to practice tyranny and unhallowed murder.

We know that it is the habit, even in this country, for certain classes to attribute patriotism and progressive ideas to the man who is most clamorous to overturn the well founded usages of society, and tear into shreds the well digested maxims of political prudence, but it does not follow that they are entitled to respect or reverence. Here the opportunity has not offered for the agitators and demagogues to glut their sanguinary vengeance upon all who oppose their selfish designs, but opportunity alone has been lacking. They have labored zealously to sharpen the peoples' appetite for the carnival of blood and oppression.

France might have emerged from the present war a Republic had not her destinies fallen into the hands of her bitterest foes, the Red Republicans. The voice of the people of France will be as effectually stifled under the hands of the Red Republicans as that of a NAPOLEON. Not one or their utterances in the fictitious capacity of the government but is full of menace and bloodshed to a majority of the French people. Pretending to Republican principles, they ostracise the best classes of the nation from any participation in the government.

The result is easily foreseen. Democracy in France is doomed, and the German forces will never leave the soil of France until a BONAPARTE, an Orleanist or a Bourbon is seated upon the Imperial throne. Europe will not permit France to fall into a hopeless anarchy. Its own self-preservation demands its prevention. The Red Republicans promise nothing else—hence monarchy will be restored, where a Republic might have flourished but for the French Radicals, who having greater opportunities, accomplish their work more quickly and more effectually than our own.

NEW PRIVILEGES CLAIMED.

Some new claims have been set up by the agents of foreign steamships, namely the right to amend their outward manifests after the sailing of their vessels. The first attempt of this kind that we have seen mentioned was that of the steamer "Allepo" of the Cunard line, which recently sailed with five hundred barrels of beef more in her hold than was on her manifest.

After the vessel had departed the agent made application at the Custom House for permission to so amend her manifest, where he not only met with a refusal, but a fine of five hundred dollars was imposed upon him. From this he appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who refused to remit the fine, and affirmed the decision of the collector of the port of New York.

It is a well known fact that all the principal steamship lines are running as few vessels as they possibly can. In this way they make up their time tables so that a vessel has but five weeks to make her round trip, winter and summer alike. During the winter months the voyages are so long that their time is limited for discharging and receiving freights, and as a consequence, they were obliged to apply for night permits, and frequently work during the entire night, discharging cargo at one gangway and receiving it at another. In this way things often get badly mixed up on the wharf, and goods are frequently lost.

The steamship lines are in the habit of compelling shippers to sign bills of lading which permit their goods to be sent over the side immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, and thus the larger portion of the cargo goes at once under general order, because the consignees have no time to obtain special permits, and the collector is made responsible for the safety of the goods. In the event of damage arising from the handling of the goods the companies pay for it, but the consignees almost invariably demand a rebate of duty from the government for the same damage, which is generally allowed.

THE NEW LOAN.

By the official announcement of Secretary BOUTWELL, it will be seen that the new loan, authorized by the acts of Congress, July 14, 1870, and January, 20 1871, will be open for subscription on the 6th of March instant. This proposed loan is composed of three classes of bonds, as follows.

1. Five Hundred Millions payable at the option of the Government after ten years, bearing five per cent. interest.

2. Three Hundred Millions payable after fifteen years, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest.

3. Seven Hundred Millions payable after thirty years at four per cent. interest.

The interest on each class of bonds is payable quarterly. All of these bonds are to be exempt from all kinds of taxation, thus affirming the Radical idea of exempting from taxation the hoarded wealth of the bondholder and capitalist, and subjecting the meager possessions of the masses to double burdens.

Subscribers for these loans will have preference in the following order: First, subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds. Second, subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at four and one-half and five per cent. Third, subscribers for bonds bearing five per cent. interest. These bonds are to be issued at par in gold, or will be exchanged even for five-twenty bonds, and the proceeds of such sales will be devoted to the purchase of the outstanding five-twenties now due and payable.

Whether the condition of affairs in Europe may not render this an inopportune time for the conversion of the debt, is open to discussion.

It is not at all improbable that the first class of bonds will be readily taken, as well as a portion, if not all of the second class. The National Banks are expected to start the movement. And yet the recent agitation of the proposition to compel them to accept these bonds in lieu of those they already hold, has materially contributed to a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity among the banks.

The most marked indications are, however, that they will surrender their five-twenties for the new issue of five per cents, and in this way reduce the possibility of being compelled to surrender their present bonds for others bearing four or four and one-half per cent.

There are now owned by the National Banks, One Hundred and Fifty Millions of five-twenties as a basis of circulation, and it is altogether probable that these will shortly be exchanged for the five per cents. as they are otherwise liable to redemption under the original law authorizing their issue, as well as ths acts of July and January.

The effort will doubtless be made to hold the five-twenties, on account of their superior rate of interest, by other holders than the banks, but if the Secretary keeps in proper check—as he has the power to do, the gold premium, and thus prevent speculation, the chances are decidedly in favor of conversion.

Had the Democratic idea of paying these bonds according to the contract, been carried out, by paying them off gradually since they became payable, with the surplus treasury notes that have from time to time been idle in the government vaults, neither the principle nor the interest of a large portion of the debt would not now remain to trouble the financial agents of the government.

MR. A. J. MUNDELLA a member of Parliament, who lately paid a visit to the United States, has since been enlightening the English people upon the nature of the relations existing between the two nations. He took quite a sensible view of the situation in a speech delivered in the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. MUNDELLA gave it as his opinion, based upon personal observation and inquiry while in this country, that there was not the danger of war between Great Britain and the United States which Englishmen are too often led to imagine by the violent speeches of certain prominent Congressmen: assuring his hearers that the American people deprecate such foolish exhibitions as are often witnessed in the Senate and House when international matters are under discussion, and regret that so much importance attaches to the speeches of noisy demagogues who represent no one but themselves. He regretted exceedingly that a better understanding did not exist between the masses of the people in the two countries, and declared that it would be England's fault if war was the result of questions now pending as the people of America were averse to it. He felt sure that if the London journals understood the respect in which General BUTLER and his small retinue of free-booters were held in this country, they would attach far less importance to his bombastic utterances. No doubt BUTLER, or even GRANT, favor a war or anything else, that will maintain their ascendancy, but the people have other views of the matter.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that GRANT has been constantly receiving presents since he was nominated for President, he is by no means an "exhausted receiver." From all accounts he is full upon nearly every occasion.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

If we are to place any reliance upon semi-official indications of the times, we are on the high road to a speedy settlement of all existing difficulties between the United States and Great Britain.

There exists, however, certain differences and discrepancies between the actual state of facts and the reports that are current, that are sufficient to make a prudent person receive them *cum grano salis*. We have some doubts whether the apparent anxiety of England to effect a settlement, is quite so deep as the British ministry would have us believe; and we predict that when it comes to the discussion of the details of the settlement, it will be found to be considerably further removed from the present than numerous enthusiastic newspaper correspondents in Washington would try to make us believe.

There is probably no doubt that England has made proposals which approach nearer to the American idea of settlement than any hitherto offered, which taken in connection with the fact that General SCHENCK has been detained in Washington to negotiate a settlement on our own soil with the English envoy, would seem to indicate that the overtures already made, are of a nature that will be to a certain extent, at least, acceptable to our Department of State.

Minister SCHENCK is no doubt pleased with the prospect of negotiating for a settlement at home. It will give him full opportunity to divide the responsibility of a failure with the President and Secretary of State direct, while it will not deprive him of any of the honors attendant upon an actual and favorable settlement.

What the basis of settlement embraces, the public, of course, is curious to know, and speculation is consequently rife. The remarkably high grounds taken by President GRANT place him in an extremely delicate position, especially when negotiations are to be conducted virtually in his own presence, and under his own directions. It is hardly a supposable case that England has herself proposed terms that fully come up to those demands. But can the President, with safety to himself, regarded in the light of a politician, recede from any position hitherto assumed? Then again, can he safely prevent a settlement of disputes unless from some extraordinary reason?

The turn that affairs have taken places GRANT in an unpleasant situation. He at once assumes the *role* of Chief Magistrate and diplomat; for acting at home as an envoy, General SCHENCK is nothing more than the President's interpreter, and the closeness of contact with the President, increases his responsibilities. But as we have already said we have no doubt that grave difficulties and complications will arise, and it will not surprise us to learn at any time of the breaking off of negotiations. History demonstrates the fact that England is never in a hurry to settle questions of diplomacy, especially with the United States. She actually feels that she has no right to be in haste to settle disputes with her rebellious offspring. She keeps a question open as long as there is any hope of advantages arising in consequence.

To the American mind it would be a great relief to have the pending questions definitely and permanently settled. It is a continual and irritating sore in our relations with England, which is at any time liable to break out in something more serious. From the beginning it has been realized by the statesmen of both nations that the question must sooner or later be settled, and the longer it is delayed the stronger becomes the probability that the prelude to a final settlement will be a resort to arms, as was the case in 1812.

Whether two nations are better able to settle questions of international politics after they have been prostrated by an exhausting war, is a question worthy the closest consideration of English and American politicians alike. Bombast may do well enough for electioneering purposes, but the time for that has passed as regards the questions now pending between the United States and England. Peace or war are dependent upon the result of the negotiations now about to be entered upon. We cannot afford to go to war for a technicality, nor yet can we afford to surrender our national dignity and just rights for the sake of a peace which is but little better than a state of war.

The voluntary offer of England to transfer the negotiations from the court of ST. JAMES to Washington, may be regarded in two lights. First, it would seem that there is a real desire on the part of England to settle the vexed questions on a basis that is fair and just. Second, it may be that England is totally unwilling to settle these questions on anything like a reasonable basis, and her statesmen know that the surest method of preventing a settlement, and at the same time dodging the responsibility, is to transfer the negotiations to Washington, where such political marplots as BUTLER, SUMNER, &c., if they are permitted so to do, will make a satisfactory settlement utterly impossible. After all, we should not be surprised if this is the secret of the apparent complaisance of the British Cabinet. It is like them to do it, and it would only be like BUTLER, SUMNER and their compatriots to give the English commission sufficient grounds to convince the world that their self-respect and dignity compelled them to terminate negotiations before a settlement was reached.

Under any circumstances, the President is placed under the necessity of demonstrating whether he possesses any statesmanship or not, and whether the blustering BUTLER of Massachusetts, inspires his foreign policy. If so, the negotiations will come to naught, and the President will not have Minister MOTLEY to act as a scape goat. The whole crushing responsibility will rest upon his own shoulders.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCIER.

If Secretary BOUTWELL has demonstrated any one thing, so as to place it beyond the shadow of a doubt, during his continuance in office, it is his utter incompetency as a financial agent for the government.

It is true the question of his fidelity, honor and honesty has not been raised by the public because they have not been called into doubt. But this does not remove or do away with his incompetency. When he entered the Treasury Department, he took with him positive opinions instead of financial experience, and counsel and remonstrance, have alike been lost upon him. He has held to fixed purposes, formed witout a knowledge of the actual situation of financial affairs, and carried them out with the most complete lack of reason. The New York *Daily Bulletin*, an independent financial newspaper, summarizes in a few paragraphs, and in the most complete manner, Mr. BOUTWELL'S incapacity.

Among them it says that against the sentiment of the people and the opinion of Congress, he has presisted from the day that he entered office until now, in the advocacy of a burthensome taxation for the purpose of paying off large amounts of the national debt—a cheap and easy method of earning a shallow reputation.

He has sought to cripple the National Banks, and, at the same time, degrade the public credit, by compelling the banks to surrender their Five and Six per Cent Bonds for others bearing one or two per cent less interest.

By a hasty and, as he admits, half considered demand on the Pacific Railroads, he has exposed the Government to the imputation of having shown a disposition to repudiate its own soemn contracts.

Against all decency, he forced upon Congress a scheme for refunding the public debt which was not only premature but was known to have originated in interested counsels and to have been formed (though we doubt not unknowingly to the Secretary) in the interest of a wealthy clique or domestic and foreign bankers, rather than for the public advantage; and as the result of his demands, he has got authority for a loan which will involve the payment of a higher rate of interest than would have been acceptable had the matter been postponed until our finances have been reformed.

He had against the common sentiment of the press, persisted in keeping an enormous hoard of coin in the Treasury, hereby unnecessarily strengthening the premium on gold and weakening the lawful money reserves of the banks, and, at the same time, retarding a steady approximation of gold toward par.

In making his sales of surplus gold, he has not so regulated the operations as to supply the market most freely with coin at periods when the stock is lowest; the result being that the gold market has been needlessly exposed to the manipulation of speculators, with serious consequent detriment to the mercantile interests and unnecessary fluctuations in the premium.

In the regulation of his purchases of bonds he has shown an utter disregar of the convenience of the money market, refusing to increase his proposals when his currency balance ranged at $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, and when the extreme scarcity of money encouraged speculators to conspire for "locking up" greenbacks and producing panic; and after such stringency had subsided, he has made the money market plethoric by doubling his purchases of Five-Twenties.

Take for instance, Mr. BOUTWELL'S conduct in his operations in the bond and gold markets. He has systematically played into the hands of a class of speculators, who seek to profit by public mischief. Admit that he has not done this intentionally, and his incompetency is at once established. Against this policy of Mr. BOUTWELL the merchants, bankers, and honest financiers of the country vainly protested, but he paid no heed whatever to them. He seems only to have had an ignorant distrust of their motives.

In each particular that we have set forth, and discussed through the columns of THE POST from time to time in detail, he has acted in opposition to the clearly defined wishes of the majority of the people. During his whole continance in office he has withdrawn himself from and rebuffed the very classes who were the most deeply affected by his policy, and whose wishes it was his first and cardinal duty to consult.

While these embrace the general grounds of failure, there are many others that might be pointed out. But these are quite sufficient to demonstrate why a change should be made in the financial department of the government.

HOW VERY FUNNY.

Since we have the very highest authority for saying that no man knows what a day may bring forth, there is certainly no telling what may be brought forth in ten days. As an instance of this we invite the public to the following:

(From the *Daily Gazette* January, 30.)

We learn with regret but without surprise that the Allegheny delegation in the House of Representatives are resorting to all sorts of dodges to defeat the fee bill without being made prominently responsible. They say its passage would deprive the party of its profitable sources of supply during campaigns. Is it thus the word of promise is held to the ear to be broken to the hope. The Republican party is beyond the reach of reform. —POST, Jan. 25.

From beginning to end this is a malicious, wilful and deliberate misrepresentation, made with the full knowledge that it was false. When journals, professing to be decent, resort to plain lying in order to make a point, it certainly shows how miserably weak and rotten is the party, they represent. Our delegation is a unit over the passage of a fee bill. THE POST knows it, and is cross because such is the fact.

(From the *Daily Gazette* February, 10.)

Pledges made in Allegheny county seem to bind very little in Harrisburg—*vide* Robb's amendment in the fee bill.

A copy of the fee bill as amended by Mr. Robb would prove very interesting reading matter to the Republicans who take stock in the sincerity of that gentleman on the question of reform.

The Republicans of Allegheny county live in beautiful darkness as to the designs, acts, motives and measures of their representatives at Harrisburg. For aught any one knows we may wake up some morning to find our old city Legislated into West Virginia or some other place by our reticent but plotting members.

Will Mr. Robb, at Harrisburg, please explain to his anxious constituency in Allegheny county why he tacked to the fee bill an odious amendment which emphasized his infidelity to a solemn pledge to promote genuine an immediate reform that he gave to the people prior to his election? We want to hear from Mr. Robb, and are not the only patient watcher for any explanation he has to offer.

The *Gazette* in its haste to call somebody a liar, either did not know or did not care to know that to give the "lie direct" not unfrequently does the greatest violence to the truth. If THE POST lied on the 25th of January, the *Gazette's* soul is among the liars on the 10th of February, and ten days after its insulting and contemptibly inexcusable denunciation of THE POST, it not only charges the Allegheny delegation with what we did, but even more unequivocally, and makes the specific charge of "infidelity to a solemn pledge," and names the man. Understanding, as we do perfectly, why the *Gazette* writhes and squirms and makes wry faces about this matter of reform, we attach but little weight to its insulting bluster, and the fluency with which it slings its degrading epithets. It is at the end of its string. The longest rope is surest to hang the one who rashly puts it around his neck, and goes carelessly careering and cavorting up and down the highways and through the cross lanes.

The *Gazette* and the Ring begin to feel it choking them, and a lassoed buffalo would not flounder about and kick up the dust more prodigiously. They vain gloriously imagined that they were tethered to an endless rope that would never bring them up standing. The people, however, have found the other end and are beginning to pull vigorously. THE POST, too, has done its share in shortening the amplitude of the string, hence the organ of the Ring deals in the epithets of "liar," &c.

Now the fact is, that the *Gazette* knew on the 30th of January, that every word that we said in our issue of the 25th, was the minted truth, just as well as it did on the 10th of February, when it affirmed their truth by making specific charges against Mr. ROBB, and proclaiming generally that "the Republicans of Allegheny county live in beautiful darkness as to the designs, acts, motives and measures of their representatives in Harrisburg," and further speaking of them as our "reticent but plotting members." Why are the "Republicans of Allegheny county in the dark as to the designs," &c., of their representatives? Because the organ conceals the secret plottings of the Ring, and hurls "liar" at the head of every one who seeks to expose them.

Mr. ROBB is but carrying out a part of the design to palm off a miserable fraud upon the people under the pretense that it is a reform of abuses. He is only acting his part under the direction of the commander-in-chief of the Ring. A fund has been raised in this county, and a committee sent to Harrisburg to aid in palming off a vile fraud upon the people amid the smoke and fury of words, and we have no hesitation whatever in saying that a majority of the Allegheny delegation are hand-and-glove with the managers of the Ring. There is only one question now agitating the leaders of the Radical party in this county, and that is, "How can we most successfully palm off a fraud upon the people and get out of last year's pledges?" The question is not "How shall we reform?" but "How shall we deceive the people without reform?"

THE commercial failures throughout the Union last year involved liabilities amounting to more than eighty-eight million dollars, an increase upon 1869 of over thirteen millions.

GEN. FRANK HERRON of New Orleans is in Washington, and is announced as a candidate for Sergant at Arms on the loyal side.

[From Punch.]

THE MUSICAL FAMILY.

I belong to a musical lot,
I've sisters, and brothers, and cousins,
I've grandpas and grandmamm as got,
And uncles, like oysters, in dozens,
We all of us instruments play,
We practise at night, morning and noon,
My father at six every day,
Gets up to awake the bassoon.

My grandmother, ninety about,
A widdow was left all alone,
'Cos grandfather blew himself out,
One night on the gentle trombone.
My Uncle Sam plays on the harp,
In a wild and high spirited manner;
And my Aunt plays three tunes in F sharp,
On a strong bimdle-Broadwood planner.

My Great Aunt's composed (she's a "*Slim*")
Oratorios—one is called *Noe*,
And on sundays she plays us a hymn
Arranged for the cheerful oboe.
My sister's attached to the flute,
And brings out most wonderful tones;
My nephew—a vulgar young brute—
Prefers nigger airs on the bones.

My youngest, who says "dat" for "that,"
In fact he's of five the last comer,
Performs with two spoons on my hat,
And cries out, "Papa, I'm a drummer!"
My baby in arms has a way
Of playing the fife on its coral;
And my twins play the bagpipes all day,
With a loyalty worthy Balmoral.

Through life we've in harmony passed
With a stock of twenty or *more* tunes,
And a sum we've together amassed,
Which is equal to two or three fortunes.
Wherever our musical tribe
Took a house 'twas our aim, I admit it—
To make all the neighbors subscribe
A sum to induce us to quit it.

So all the great cities we've seen,
From the Thames to the banks of the Tiber;
And every one in 'em has been,
A heartily willing subscriber.
As thus Europe we've done, the word's sharp
To Jericho, thither we'll hie,
To learn the neglected Jews' harp
From native professors. Good bye!

MARRYING AN ACTRESS.

A British Mother Appeased and a Yankee Mother Raving.

[St. Louis Republican New York Letter.]

Speaking of British theatrical affairs leads to a scandalous bit of news just in from the province (as play actors term all the geography outside of New York.) A pretty English actress, attached to a traveling company, while in one of the Eastern cities took the heart of a rich young scion of a rich old family quite by storm. A very charming acquaintance ensued. The company left one town for another, and the enamored young man pursued.

The young actress (like all English actresses) is accompanied by a black alpaca mother. There came a time a few weeks ago, when that mother wept and wailed and gnashed such teeth as the roast beef of old England and the perennial doughnut of New England had left her; then she refused to be comforted, since "'er hoffspring 'ad been deluded by a willainous h'American."

The daughter saw her lover and proposed that, just to make mother comfortable, there should be a sham marriage, and it would make things so nice, and Horace could go to New York with them. Horace assented. A young man in the company of a rival manager would, being unknown to mamma, personate the minister.

Sunday following mamma, feeling still very unhappy, sat bolstered on the sofa. An intimate friend of the pretty actress was discussing with Horace the coming sham ceremony and the effect it would have on the stern mother, when enters to them madamoiselle herself, the landlord's son and the strange member of Mr. L's company. In a trice the pair stood up—Horace gave the officiating minister an irreverent wink—the ceremony was over with. The gentleman took out a note book and made a memorandum of the names of the high contracting parties, and Horace noticed how fine the thing was carried out; for the book bore the name of the Rev. Dr. Steele, First Presbyterian Church, on its cover. But when the giddy youth followed out of the room and slapped the sham minister on the back and invited the "old fellow to come and crack a bottle for doing the thing so well," he received a well deserved rebuke that opened his eyes so wide that it is doubtful if he has shut them since. For the minister was a minister, and Horace is a married man, and the British mother is appeased. But there is a Yankee mother going up and down the land who vows vengeance on the party who have thus taken in her innocent son.

Mrs. Gaines.

Here is a pleasant sketch of the celebrated Mrs. Myra Gaines, written from New Orleans to a Western paper:

Since we came to New Orleans, on going into the parlor one evening I saw a group of ladies and gentlemen, in the midst of which was a small woman with sharp cut features, holding the attention of those about her in sprightly and animated conversation. She was a remarkable looking woman. "Who is that little woman talking there?" "Don't you know her? That is Miss Gaines." She was talking about her celebrated claim, one wing of which involving property in this city to the amount of $50,000,000, had been decided against her. She said, "I have been called upon to-day by numerous friends who desired to express their sympathy; but, dear me, I don't want any sympathy." And then she broke out in a clear ringing laugh: "Why I have been fighting for thirty-four years for my rights; above a hundred lawyers have been employed against me; of these, seven have committed suicide, and several others drank themselves to death. My Heavenly Father has spared me, and kept me in good health, and here I am, at 64, as joyous as when in my teens." And then she broke out again into that indescribable laugh, hearty and joyful. Then she went into a discussion of courts, of commissioners, reports of committees of Congress, &c., &c. She epitomized the whole case with an eloquent vivacity, a terseness and compactness of argument that would win renown for any lawyer in the land. She confesses to 64 years of age, though she does not look above 45; says she expects to live to be 120. She goes about the street much on foot, walking with a quick, elastic step; dresses in good taste; evidently enjoying life as she finds it, and from long association rendered happy by the years of litigation that would have proved the death of most any other woman in America.

—A St. Louis woman complained to the Police, on Monday, that another woman had won away the love of her husband by the use of a certain love-powder, and that, although she had tried the efficacy of the same powder, thereby involving to herself an expense of $5 she had been unable to win it back again.

—Mr. Hume created not a little excitement in spiritual circles in London, when he accomplished the feat of extending his person beyond its natural limits, but now there comes a Captain Blank, who advertises that he has discovered a process by which the stature can be greatly increased and the symmetry of the figure beautifully developed. He himself was only five feet eight inches, but in two years he has increased his height to six feet one inch, and all by means of "a remarkable physiological discovery." The gallant captain does not reveal the discovery of which he speaks, evidently desiring to coin ducats thereby.

Remarkable Geological Discovery.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A genuine "bone cave" has been found at last in America. Its locality is on the Reading Railroad, near Phœnixville, Penn. Fortunately for science, the cave is on the estate of of Mr. Wheatley, who is an excellent naturalist. Prof. Cope and he are now investigating its rich harvest of bones, among which are a mastodnon's tusk 11 feet long, the bones of the great cave bear, those of a megalonyx (a gigantic sloth), those of a rhinoceros, and those of a curious little horse. Great interest attaches to the inquiry whether this little horse that lived on the Atlantic border in pre-glacial times was identical with the diminutive horse whose bones are found in the sunken lands of Nebraska, and wherher this Pennsylvania sloth shall prove to be of the same kind as that whose bones Washington found a niter cave of Virginia. The Virginia sloth was supposed to be post glacial. The bones in this Phœnexville cave are overlaid with glacial drift. I have examined in the Philadelphia Academy a section of the cave drawn by Prof. Cope. This section tells its own story. The animals whose remains are entombed in the cave lived before the epoch of the great northern drift. In those remote times America seems to have been the land of the horse, the rhinoceros, the elephant, and the camel. If this horse should prove to be new, it will be the 18th species known to have lived in America before the drift period. I do not understand that any human remains or any implements fashioned by human hands have been found in the Phœnexville cave. At this stage of the investigation we cannot say that this discovery throws any light on the question of the antiquity of the human race. W. D. GUNNIEG

New York Feb. 7, 1871.

The Guillotine Demanded in Paris.

Late foreign dispatches give specimens of the feeling in Paris, held by the Red Republican element:

RABID PATRIOTS.

Some of the political clubs insist that those who surrendered Paris should be arrested and tried, and that any candidates desiring the support of the clubs shall sign an agreement undertaking that the Government of National Defence be called to the bar of the National Assembly to render an account of their conduct in signing the armistice; that they shall agree that a treaty of peace shall never be signed on the condition of the cession of Alsase and Lorraine, and that Paris shall continue the defence and refuse to capitulate.

BLOODTHIRSTY SENTIMENT.

At a meeting held in the Salle de la Reine one of the orators, Blanche, by name, declared that to save France in the present crisis a Robespierre is required and that the guillotine can alone secure salvation. This blood thirsty sentiment was received with enthusiasm, the assemblage yelling with delight. The persons present were mostly belonging to the Central Republican Defenders of the Republic—an association of workingmen which comprises among its members the names of the best known desperadoes in the French capital.

CANDIDATES FROM THE SLUMS.

Nearly all the Paris candidates for the National Assembly have been taken from the slums of Belleville and St. Antoine. Napoleon Gaillard, a well known Red Republican, declared at a meeting held last night that the present government was composed of twelve bandits who had sold Paris for gold. He denied the Prussian victories and demanded that Paris vote in favor of a continuance of the war. He was loudly applauded.

SOME SPECIMEN BRICKS.

Some of the candidates are well known men, violent socialists and revolutionists. Among the names of those nominated for the National Assembly by the Republican Alliance, International Workingmen's Association and Central Republican Union, all ultra-radical societies, are the following: Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Felix Pyat, Henry Rochefort and M. Brissac, the editor of that once violent but now defunct newspaper, *Le Combat*.

"The Hermitage."

[From the Nashville Union.]

A bill is pending in the Tennessee House of Representatives authorizing the Governor to sell certain real estate belonging to the State, including the Hermitage property, at the instance of Mr. Fleming, of Knoxville, was amended so as to except the Hermitage homestead, and two hundred and fifty acres of land surroundingand contiguous thereto. The amendment also denotes the excepted grounds to Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., for her natural life, and at her death vests it in the State in fee simple.

If the bill is passed we trust this provision will be retained in it, and that Mrs. Jackson will not be disturbed during her life in the peaceful occupation of a home in which centre all her affections, and around which cluster all the dear memories of her heart both of joy and sorrow As the adopted child of the old hero, it was hers in youth, and now in age and widowhood it would be worse than cruel to turn her forth, and place the tomb of Andrew Jackson, of the graves of her husband and children, in the possession of strangers.

Every feeling of admiration of the dead and sympathy for the living would protest against such an act. If the State need money, it does not need it to that extent, for no money could atone for such heartlessness. Beside the land thus excepted from sale will be worth more to the State at the death of Mrs. Jackson than it could possibly realize now.

The proposition of Mr. Fleming should be the unanimious voice of the General Assembly, and the survivor of a house that has shed so much lustre on the American name and character should be left to dress the mounds and cherish the asnes of the dead in peace.

A Prima Donna Riding a Locomotive.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who with her troupe opened the new Opera House at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., on Thursday and Friday evenings, was escorted to the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Saturday morning by a large concourse of enthusiastic admirers, numbers of whom accompanied her in her special car as far as Lock Haven, where the party stopped for dinner.

At this place the railroad officials offered her a ride on the locomotive South Eastern, which she unhesitatingly accepted. She was assigned a seat on the fireman's side. Her mother and a Miss Colby accompanied her. Miss Kellogg took upon herself the duties of the fireman in ringing the bell at all stations and crossings. She seemed to enjoy the position very much; indeed, she was almost carried away with delight.

At Penn Haven Junction she alighted from the engine, and returned to the special car which had been provided for her through to New York. On resuming her seat in the car, she remarked that she had just enacted the greatest romance in her life.

FOREVER.

Forever and ever the reddening leaves
Flo-at to the s-odden grasses,
Forever and ever the shivering trees
Cower and sh-rink to the chilling breeze
That sweep from the far-off sullen seas,
To wither them as it passes.

Forever and ever the low gray sky
Stoops o'er the s-orrowful earth
Forever and ever the steady rain
Falls on bare, bleak h-ill-s and barren plain,
And flashes on roof and window-pane,
And hisses upon the earth.

Forever and ever the weary thoughts
Are tracing the self-same track,
Forever and ever, to and fro,
On the old unchang-ing road they go,
Through dreaming and-walking, through joy and woe,
Calling the dead hours back.

Forever and ever the tired heart
Ponders o'er evil done,
Forever and ever through cloud and gleam,
Tracing the course of the strong life stream,
And dra-y and dull as the broken dream,
Forever the rain rains on.

An Affecting Scene—Chief Justice Robertson, of Kentucky, Asks to Have "The Old Folks at Home" Sung To Him on His Death Bed.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Press.]

On Sunday last, as the venerable Chief Justice Robertson, stricken by the hand of death, lay almost insensible to the world which he seemed fast leaving forever, while the gigantic brain which, for so many years, has throbbed grandly to the inspirations of his genius, barely fluttered with the consciousness of life, he expressed a desire to hear Miss Cary sing the ballad of "Old Folks at Home," as if the strains of his favorite melody would have power to call back his soul from the portals of the grave which he was so fast nearing. The wish was at once communicated to Miss Cary, who willingly consented to do anything in her power to rouse the ebbing current of life in one who as a statesman or jurist, has known but few rivals during the course of a long and eventful life. On reaching the residence of Judge Robertson Miss Cary was at once ushered into the chamber where so much of intellect and learning was fast flickering out into the darkness of the unknown hereafter, and without accompaniment of any kind raised her rich contralto voice in the touching words, "Way down upon the Swanee River," but before she had sang three lines, broke down in the intensity of her emotion. Calming herself she again essayed the ballad and while the venerable and stricken man lay drinking her glorious melody poured out her whole soul in the simple utterances which gave so much pleasure to one whose giant intellect had, in days agone, fascinated the most talented of the land. When she had ceased, Judge Robertson could scarcely express his gratification by signs, yet signified a desire that Miss Cary should sing for him, "Home, Sweet Home." Twice did the gifted artiste attempt to comply with the request, but her emotion was to great, and choked with feeling, she was compelled to leave the room. The whole incident was one of the most touching and affecting episodes that ever marked the death-bed of departing greatness.

Opening of the First Railroad in Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times notes the opening of the first section of the Roumelian railway. Although the distance is very short—only ten and a half miles—yet as this is the first railway yet opened from the capital, and as it is the commencement of a work which must eventually have a vast influence on the position and progress of the empire, the affair attracted no slight attention. The writer says:

The Grand Vizier and the other members of the Divan mustered in force, and the special train of eight carriages conveyed from the Yedi-Koule station, just outside the celebrated wall of the city, a party of two hundred and fifty guests, who accompanied the ministers on the occasion. Previous to the departure of the train, about noon, the consecration of the railway was gone through by a hodja (priest,) who recited a prayer for the prosperity of the line. The sacrifice of a lamb, which took place on the opening of the other Turkish lines, was dispenced with on the occasion. Steaming slowly through the very bleak and poor-looking country which lies immediately adjacent to the city, and skirting the shores of the Sea of Marmora, the train passed the station of Makrikieu, close to the extensive government foundery and afterwards San Stephan, where the imperial powder works are situated. At various points along the line large crowds of Turkish women took up their places to watch the strange sight of a railway train, not darting past, certainly, but proceeding at a very slow rate, the ten and one-half miles run occupying fifty minutes.

To a European eye the whole affair presented the rather novel feature of being totally devoid of any enthusiasm. Not a sound came from the crowds of women; as passive lookers-on, as good Mussulmans, they expressed no feeling in the matter.

Cheap Pleasure.

Did you ever study the cheapness o some pleasure? asks some writer. Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word, or a smile do the work. There are two or three boys passing along—give them each a chesnut, and how smiling they look! they will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in the neighborhood, who is the mother of half a dozen children. Send them half a peck of sweet apples, and they will be happy.

A child has lost his arrow—the world to him—and he mourns sadly; help him to find it, or make him another, and how quickly will the sunshine play over his sober face. A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood; assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word to him, and he forgets his toil, and works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut the vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work. Say "You scoundrel," and he feels miserable; but remark, "I am sorry," and he will try to do better.

You employ a man; pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles and gladness.

As you pass along the street you meet a familiar face, say "Good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor. Pleasure is cheap. Who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine, and flowers all about us, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist, and lock them up in our hearts. No, rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the groups of children in the crowded mart, where men of business congregate in our families, and everywhere. We can make the wretched happy, the discontented cheerful, the afflicted resigned, at an exceedingly cheap rate. Who will refuse to do it?

THE ART OF WAR.

Wounds Inflicted by Different Weapons.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from the headquarters of one of the Girman armies in France: "I have made a great many inquiries about the wounds inflicted by different weapons, and I find that the chassepot inflicts a more dangerous wound than the needle gun, and is a more effective weapon in every respect. A thoughtless inquirer may find surgeons who will assert the contrary, because the chassepot bullet at a long range is perhaps less destructive than the needle gun at a short one. The orifice made by the French bullet is small, and, if no bone has been touched, is apt to heal over quickly; but the canal made through the flesh inflames, suppurates and causes dangerous swelling and internal evil. So thoroughly is this now understood that some of the best surgeons recomend immediate enlargment of the orifice. Now and then a case occurs, though very rarley, of a chassepot bullet passing through a bone without shattering it. There is a case here at this moment of a soldier whose tibia was penetrated in this manner. The bullet retained its form with the exception of a little derangement of its point.

Generally speaking the missle flatte out and splinters the bone just in proportion to its force in striking. The chassepot bullet is lighter than that of the needle-gun, but its velocity at any given distance is far greater. The new Bavarian rifle, the Werder, is better than either the chassepot or the needle-gun, but as yet only the picked troops are armed with it. I am inclined to think its action as a breech-loader even quicker that that of the Maritini. It a small bore, and the barrel has, of course, a sharply-twisted rifling. The Prusians are in love with it, and the best proof of its popularity is that very few examples are ever left on the field of battle, because every dead man's rifle is siezed by a living comrade, who leaves his own in exchange for it. Before this campaign the Prussians endeavored to induce the Bavarians to adopt the nedle-gun. It is now probable that the Prussian army will adopt the Bavarian weapon. Much chassepot ammunition having been captured lately, the French rifles, many of which are in the hands of the Prussians, have been issued in considerable numbers for out post work and to picked men as sharpshooters.

The Prayers of the Church.

The following story of a Cincinnati Church incident is from the Muncie (Ind.,) Telegraph of last week:

The writer hereof attended Park Street M. E. Church, in Cincinnati, a few weeks since, where a revival has been in progress for some time. Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Sr., had delivered an excellent sermon, and the congregation felt very comfortable, and some of them quite happy. After an extra prayer or two, and some singing, the minister requested all those who had children, and for whom they desired the prayers of the church during the week, should signify that desire by rising to their feet. The minister's voice was rather feeble, and the choir is located in the gallery at the extreme end from the pulpit, and the presumption is that the request was not entirely understood in the choir. At any rate, two young bachelors—C——W—— and W——R——, conspicuous members of the choir—seeing many in the congregation rising to their feet, imitated the example. Instantly the young ladies and gentlemen in the choir, who had understood the request of the minister, commenced a general tittering. The two did not at first "see it," but finally comprehending the situation endeavored to repair the mistake—C. W. remembering that he wanted to speak to a member of the choir on the other side of the gallery, and W. R. stooped to pick up his handkerchief, and neglected to resume his upright position. The occasion was a solemn one; but the incident was certainly laughable.

The Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

Sir Richard Murchison's letter of the 24th ultimo, to the London *Times*, respecting the safety of Dr. Livingstone, was as follows:

I heartily rejoice to announce to the public that I have this morning received a letter from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated the 8th of December, 1870, which has relieved me from all anxiety respecting the fate of my illustrious friend Livingstone.

Dr. Kirk had just received a letter from the great Arab Sheik Said, of Uny-amyembe, dated 16 Rabea el Akbar, which, being translated, is to this effect: "After compliments, your honored letter has reached, and your friend has understood it. The people (that is, of a caravan sent from Zanzibar) arrived in good health, and are going on to Ujiji to our friend the Doctor. The news from him is that he has not yet returned from Manimes (?) [the Arabic word is spelt in three different ways,] but we expect him soon, and probably he and the people with supplies will reach Ujiji at the same time." Dr. Kirk adds: "At all events, on his arrival at Ujiji from his western journey, he will have goods for his present wants. The new gang of men with fresh goods has been sent out, and, the road being free, we may hope they will reach quickly and safely."

We now learn for the first time that Livingstone had made an extensive journey to the west of Lake Tanganyika, and this accounts for the long-continued absence of all information respecting him.

Any letters that Livingstone may have written and confided to jealous Arabs have probably either been destroyed by them, or lost with some of the caravans that perished on the journey to the coast during the cholera epidemic.

Washington and Lee College.

The inauguration of General G. W. C. Lee as president of Washington and Lee College took place at Lexington, Virginia on Monday. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says that the chapel was filled with students, ladies and citizens, and on the platform were members of the board of trustees and faculty of the University, and the faculty of the Virginia Military Institute. After services by Rev. Dr. Pendleton, Judge Brockenbrough, rector of the board of trustees, delivered an eloquent address, in which he spoke of the sad loss that had been sustained in the death of the late president of the University, of the high qualifications of the new president, and of the confidence with which they anticipated a brilliant success for his administration. General Custis Lee responded appropriately. The oath of office was then administered by Judge Brockenbrough, and the audience dismissed with the benediction. General Lee was cordially welcomed by each member of the faculty; for although the youngest among them, being only thirty-six years old, he has their undivided and enthusiastic confidence and support. The faculty of the Virginia Military Institute also gave him their cordial congratulations, mingled with regrets that they were to lose from their body one so highly esteemed.

Solar Eclipse.

The Mediterranean solar eclipse of December 22, 1870, has been a complete failure as far as results are concerned. There seem to have been few observations made, and those unimportant and vague. The bright glare surrounding the moon during a total solar eclipse has been in all ages a matter for wonder, and within the last few years one of the most puzzling questions connected with solar physics. It is only a few years back when it was an open question whether the so-called "red flames" seen in totally belonged to the sun or to the moon, and whether they were mountains or clouds. Thanks to photography, in the hands of Warren De La Rue and Father Secchi, it was decided in 1860 that they were appendages of the sun In 1868 Jannsen, with the spectroscope, during the Indian eclipse, further decided that they were solar prominences built up of ignited hydrogen gas. Some of these burning mountains are from 80,000 to 100,000 miles high, and whirl along as fiery tornadoes at an enormous velocity. Twelve of them were made out during the American eclipse of 1867. After these observations were made and compared with the laboratory experiment of Frankland and Lockyer, the latter suggested that the halo was of terrestrial origin: "in other words, that as the eye perceives a bright, irregular region or glare around the uneclipsed sun—an effect due to our asmosphere—so also the eye might perceive a bright, irregular region or glare around the uneclipsed sun—due also to our atmosphere." To settle this question was the principal object of the several expeditions sent from England and the United States to observe the total eclipse of 1870, which was in many respects more favorable for observations than any eclipse to take place in this century. Nature, however, put all calculations to flight. Doubtless disgusted with the instruments of torture which were spread out before her gaze, ready to attack her secrets, she flew into a passion and hid her face. Mr, Norman Lockyer, the distinguished astronomical physicist, thus, very much in *veni vini vici* language, tells the story of utter failure: "Cloud in Sicily, cloud in Spain, cloud in Africa; such is the reception given by nature to those that woed her as she had never been wooed before, who approached her full of the rarest gifts which Science has placed at man's disposal.

The Colored Troops Fought Bravely.

The N. Y. *Sun* says the cordiality with which Gen. William M. Tweed, Jr., invited our colored citizens to join in the procession in honor of the released Fenian captives will be regarded in many quarters as practically determining the result of the next Presidential election. When the one million and a half, more or less, of voters of African descent unite with the many millions of voters of Hibernian origin in support of the Democratic candidate in 1872, the Republican party will give itself up as past all surgery.

This opening of their ranks, under such auspicious circumstances, for the reception of the colored element, was a bold stroke of policy on the part of the Tammany managers. It shows how much shrewder politicians they are than Gen. Grant, who is pursuing a course in the South which has driven away from the Republican party just enough of the negro voters to throw it into a minority in nearly all the former slaveholding States.

The Democracy of this city were too skilful tacticians not to take advantage of this blunder of their opponents, and break through the weak points in their line of battle. Great credit is due to Gen. Tweed for initiating and boldly executing this sharp flank movement in the presence of the enemy, by which he has captured and brought within his own lines a powerful section of their forces, and henceforward will treat them not as prisoners of war, but as allies in the fight.

We by no means intend to say that the appearance of the leading representatives of our colored citizens in the Fenian procession is a clear indication that all the negroes in the country are thereby committed to the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency next year, for that will doutless depend somewhat upon the character of the candidate. But it shows the drift of the tide.

The Tennessee

The missing steamer Tennessee is described as a wooden steam-frigate, of 3,000 tons burden, built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in 1864. Her armament consists of twenty-one guns, and her engines are of the Ericsson pattern, capable of being worked up to 800-horse power. She was originally built for one of the fast cruisers, to look, Alabma wise, for English or foreign commerce in case of war. She was designed expressly for speed, and was filled with machinery, boilers and coal-bunkers, leaving little room for the accommodation of officers and crew. No use being found for her in this condition, she was greatly altered. Four boilers were taken out, the coal-bunkers on the berth deck were removed, and a light spar deck was added to her, making her a double-banked frigate. She is a good sea boat, tolerably fast under steam, and a clipper under sail. Her battery is very heavy, consisting of sixteen nine-inch guns, in broadside, on the gun deck; two eleven-inch guns pivoted, on the spar deck; two nine-inch guns and two one hundred-pounder rifles, in broadside, on the spar deck; one sixty-pounder rifle on the forecastle, and two twenty-pounder Dahlgren rifle howitzers on the poop—twenty-five guns in all.

"Lie Still, Sonny."

Two members of the West Virginia Legislature lately took the sleeping cars to go to Grafton. The cars were crowded, and the two had to sleep together. One was fat; the other was lean. The fat man snored, and the lean man therefore lay awake. At about midnight the insomnic Legislator could no longer stand the stentorous breathing of his mate, and arose and sat by the fire. An old lady entered and wanted a place to sleep. "Go to my berth," said the sardonic lean one; I left my little boy asleep there; I shall sit up. I must think of legislative things." So the lady went to the berth, disposed of useless clothing, and lay down. Presently the "boy" kicked. Then the lady patted him on the back and said, "Lie still, sonny; pa said I might sleep along with you." "O ho!" roared the bison—a boy no more, but a bison. "Thunder! who are you? I ain't a boy. I'm a member of the West Virginia Legislature." The lady went into a swoon, nor could she be aroused till the fat man promised her that he would have the lean one impeached.

—Mr. Root, one of the killed by the Hudson River calamity, was on his way to Buffalo, where he was to be married as soon as he reached there. The young lady who was to have been his bride was at one of the hotels in Poughkeepsie, heartbroken, and her mind nearly distracted. On Wednesday, she begged her friends to be allowed to see the mangled corpse of her intended husband before they took him away to be buried. They would not let her go near his body, however, and she remained in her chamber, moaning piteously.

VARIETIES.

—A Boston paper urges that the names of the builders should always be given in reports of fire caused by defective flues.

—A marble statue of the late James Guthrie, of Kentucky, made in Italy, is to be set up in Louisville.

—Terre Haute claims more banks than any other city of its size. One is a national, and the other thirteen or so are of the faro and keno varieties.

—Out of two car loads of hogs shipped from Lafayette, Ind., to Indianapolis, only ten arrived alive, all the rest being frozen to death.

—"Can you steer the mainmast down the forecastle stairs?" asked a sea captain of a new recruit. "Yes, sir, I can if you will stand below and coil it up."

—A country poet, after looking about over life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion: "O, I wouldn't live forever. I wouldn't if I could; but I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I would."

—A man in St. Joseph County, Ind., eighty years old, who married a girl of eighteen four weeks ago, has had his brief dream of bliss ended by a decree of divorce, which has been granted her by the courts.

—A little Boston girl joyfully assured her mother the other day that she had found out where they made horses—"she had seen a man in a shop just fluishing one of them, for he was nailing on his last foot."

—Four little sisters in Baltimore, aged three, six, nine and twelve, eat all the oranges they could on Saturday at noon, and at supper indulged largely in cheese. Soon after they were taken violently ill, and for a time there was great fear of fatal results.

—The Legislature of Delaware is evidently shutting down on the divorce business. Thus far thirty-one applications have been made, and only six granted. Three are still pending, and the remainder have been rejected.

—Wilmington, Del., has just built and furnished an iron steamship, at a cost of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, supplying all the materials and outfit, except a compass and the life-preservers, from its own establishments.

—The Rothschilds of Paris clothed during the seige forty-eight thousand children, thirty-two thousand women, and twelve thousand men, who were unable to clothe themselves with woolen garments, at the expense of three hundred thousand francs.

—On Saturday, Jan. 2, the little daughter of Captain Eli Sperry, or Woodbury, Conn., and his son, ten years old, died of scarlet fever. On Thursday, Feb. 2, his wife died suddenly of heart disease. He had one little son left, a boy of four years, but on Friday Feb. 3 he fell a victim of the fever.

—The Troy Times is responsible for the statement that a couple were married the other day in Plainfield, Otsego County, partook of their wedding dinner in Winfield, Herkimer County, took tea in Bridgewater, Oneida County, and were all the time under the same roof. The house stands "across the lines."

—Governor Hoffman states that he considered, during the past year, more than 1,000 applications for pardon and commutation of sentences, made to him either by the convicts in person, when he visited the prisons, or by written petition. He granted eighty-five pardons, thirty-four commutations and one reprieve.

—A new Masonic chapter, St. Johns No. 232, R. A. M. was constituted in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. The ceremonies commenced at six o'clock precisely, and were conducted by the M. E. Grand High Priest, Michael Nesbit, assisted by the other officers of the grand chapter.

—Diamond mining in South Africa is not altogether lovely, according to a recent English writer, who says that of the miners, about one in a hundred make a good deal of money. Five more make their expenses, while the remaining ninety do not. The same writer says that to have any chance of success in the enterprise one must learn to drive oxen and speak the Zulu tongue.

—In a recent trial at Cleveland, Ohio, for homicide, where the plea of insanity was set up, the presiding judge charged the jury that the inflammation of the passions up to the pitch of committing murder by the voluntary use of strong drink was no apology for taking life, and that no man could safely be permitted to give loose rein to the passions of malice and revenge, whether drunk or sober.

—The Troy Press announces that there is a grand hunt in contemplation. For a long time the people of Waterford and Lansing have been in the habit of leaving their surplus cats on the island opposite that village. These have multiplied, and, from living in the woods, have become fierce, so much so that it is necessary to organize a force for their extermination.

—Madame Catacazy, the wife of the Russian Minister, at a reception which she gave in Washington, wore a black velvet train with a boddice, and loose flowing sleeves of white gauze and gold Llama; over this a loose black velvet jacket, richly embroidered in gold; her hair in braids, with a blue bow and a blue ribbon around her throat, from which depended a cross of blue and diamonds. On an elegant ormolu centre table was a superb basket of flowers.

—An exchange tells this story: In the fire which destroyed 600 singing birds in New York, the other evening, a gifted parrot was heard ejaculating "Polly wants a drink." When the wires grew too hot and scorched his feet, he attempted to seek relief by clinging with his bill to the roof. But this too was untenable and burned his tongue, so he let go and dropped to the bottom of his cage, hoarsely uttering, "You know how it is yourself!"

—A Boston merchant who, on money-making intent, took it into his head to join the innumerable caravan of bankrupts, called a meeting of his creditors and informed them of his intention. They appointed a committee to look into his affairs, and at their first meeting one of them said: "I suppose you know how you stand as well as we could ascertain if we went through your books. What do you propose to pay?" The merchant hesitated a moment and then said: "I don't care—what are they paying in Milk street?"

—The health of Chief Justice Chase remains substantially unchanged. Because he is no worse, his friends take hope that he is better. His youngest daughter, Nettie, will be married here in March to a son of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., of the firm of Spragues, Hoyt & Co., of New York, and an extended bridal tour to Europe is planned. It is also proposed, if not definitely arranged, that the Chief Justice shall follow them to Europe after a brief interval, and spend some time there, in the hope of beneficial results in the complete restoration of his health.—Wash. Cor.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday Feb. 18. 1871.

How about the Outrage Committee? Is it down to its work in good earnest? If not it should be, for in two weeks it will die by the statute of limitations. It should not die without a heavy report.

It is said that another attempt will be made to-morrow to effect the repeal of the Income Tax in the House. What the result will be is not easy to determine. That it should be repealed there is no sort of doubt.

Certain parties now claim that the reason Grant has so far refused to sign the bill repealing the test oath, was because he was anxious to have it wholly repealed. It don't look at all likely that he posesses so much good sense.

It has frequently been claimed that the wealth and intelligence of New York city were with the Republicans. There is no doubt about where the wealth is, yet it is a fact that such men as Tweed, O'Brien and O'Connor, all Democrats, are the only individuals who have attempted to relieve the poor of that city, where pauperism has gained such a fearful foothold. Republicans think they have done enough when they donate their surplus means to Grant.

Although the Tennessee was ordered to take out the San Domingo Commission, consisting of a few persons, it appears the opportunity was seized by a number of hangers on, anxious for a dead head trip, which may turn out so, literally, for them. It is announced now that upwards of three hundred persons are aboard the vessel. We are not astonished that Grant is uneasy, since the expedition was on his responsibility. At least, at his instance and earnest solicitation.

The Chicago *Republican* devotes a column to the announcement of Births Bethrothals, Marriages, Elopements, Divorces and Deaths. This will doubtless prove an interesting feature for fireside reading, in that family journal. If the government officials were applied to, the army of pimps, spies and detectives at their disposal, might be induced to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge by furnishing other private family and social affairs, within their keeping. What they don't know, may be found in the *Police Gazette* and similar publications.

The Tammany Society of New York seems to be a convenient scape goat for the thousand of crack-brained enterprises of the country, looking to political results. To make some friend President, it is reported that Tammany starts half a dozen of first class newspapers, always to be conducted by first class ability, regardless of expense, but when the bottom drops out, it is generally found that Tammany had nothing to do with the swindle. So with alleged interference in the political arrangements of other States, as well as huge enterprises at the National Capital. Tammany has doubtless many sins to answer for, but a reckless expenditure of money on unpromising enterprises is not among them.

INCOME TAX.

The *Gazette* has ceased to advocate the odious income tax in its editorial columns and resorts to communications. Monday's paper contained one in favor of retaining this tax, which reads very like similar essays which have appeared. It is the argument of the revenue officer anxious to retain his grip upon the people. The following is a specimen of the appeal made:

> These wealthy people invest in bonds that do not pay one mill of tax to the million, except the two and one-half dollars assessed upon the income derived from the interest paid on every $100 bond they own.
>
> Suppose a rich man who has invested a half million in bonds and receives thirty thousand dollars interest in gold, and pays seven hundred and fifty dollars income tax on this investment, would it be just to release him from that tax and assess it upon the active business men, the farmers and mechanics of the country, the toiling millions. Would that be just?

If there was any desire to reach the really wealthy, it would be easy to so by taxing the bondholders, whom it is stated does not pay one mill to the million. A slight tax in that direction, would relieve the honest middle classes who now pay the income tax and net a handsome revenue to the Treasury. The printed return of those who pay an income tax in this city, proves it not the wealthy classes who pay, they either make no return, or make a false one, and so it is, all over the country. It is not the amount that is complained of so much as the character of the tax. Men justly shrink from the answer of questions which reach into private business affairs, and which must be paraded before the world by enterprising newspapers. Some pimp in the detective service, who is moved by reward, demands your books and papers, and if you will not compound, is very sure to find a case for a jury selected by his employer.

THE GRAND SACHEM OF TAMMANY ON THE WAR PATH TOWARD PENNSYLVANIA.

A double leaded dispatch, with immense display head lines, appeared yesterday on the first page of the *Commercial*, in the first edition and in the first column. That our readers may be fully informed of the threatened danger, and be prepared to meet the ruthless savages from New York who are about to cross the border, painted and equipped, we reprint the alarming telegram. It is dated Philadelphia, February 12, which was Sunday, and reads:

> A plot has just been developed to carry over Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to the Democratic party, which is creating intense excitement amongst Republicans politicians. A combination has been formed amongst the Democratic leaders, representing the worst elements of their party, and some prominent Republicans, to take the control of the municipal affairs of this city from the Republican party by legislation, which will probably be presented next week at Harrisburg. Commissioners are to be created grasping the police, the highway and the water departments, and the assessment and valuation of property, with the appointment of all the local revenue officers. The Commissioners will be named in the respective laws, and authorized to fill all vacancies among themselves. Seven thousand appointees will be wrested from the Republican party and placed in the hands of the conspirators, together with the absolute control of all the material interest of the city. One hundred thousand dollars has been raised for the subordination of Republican members, and is at the disposal of a Democratic member of the House. The project originated with Tammany, and is designed to extend its jurisdiction over Philadelphia. Mr. Tweed has visited this city several times recently, in preparation of the details.

Just think of it, a combination to take possession of the police, the highway and the water departments with the appointment of local revenue officers. As the police are already in the hands of the Democracy, we do not see how we are to be advanced by any future arrangement in that direction.

It is stated that seven thousand Republican employees will be ousted if this conspiracy, commission and damnable plot is carried out. Knowing the Republicans had a majority in the lower House and a reliable Republican Governor, we could not understand how legislation so disastrous to that party could be secured, but when it is stated that Boss Tweed, supplies one hundred thousand dollars, to convince Republican members of the justice and propriety of the scheme, we are satisfied there is danger. A less sum than that would secure whatever legislation, backed by executive sanction, that may be required.

A leading Republican Senator informed Simon Cameron, a short time since, that Philadelphia was a respectable suburb to New York, but we had no idea this opinion was shared by Tammany, much less that it would be attempted to put it in practice, which warns us that the heresy of centralization has crossed the threshold of the sanctuary of the faithful.

How Tweed or his associates are to get their money back, or to be advanced politically if the scheme succeeds, we are not informed, or why any money should be expended to secure results, which are certain to be obtained through the ballot box, is not clear, and requires explanation. Perhaps the men who are cooking up the nine million bill and engaged on the Border Raid swindle will inform a palpitating public.

CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT.

The tendency toward centralized government is quite marked, both in Europe and America at this time. The whole tendency seems to be centralized government instead of distributing power among the people and small States. The most plausible arguments that can be invented are set up in favor of centralization, and in many cases the people are actually won over to the idea that lodge authority in the hands of a single individual, is better for the people than to have it distributed among many.

This is the grand central idea of the Emperor William—to build up a mighty empire, and secure to himself and his legal representatives the supreme control of authority, and absorb the rights that belong properly to fifty or a hundred millions of people.

It is not pretended that any subject is benefitted by the consolidation of the German empire, or that any man is clothed with greater liberty, or better security in the pursuit of happiness. On the contrary the very act of consolidation of itself is a taking away of privileges and an abridgment of the franchises of the citizens. The smaller German States, up to the time of the absorption of their rights, enjoyed a certain degree of freedom that approached to Republicanism. But now, with the demolition of State lines they are wiped out, and the people find that instead of enjoying the prerogatives of citizens of practically independent nationalities, they are mere cyphers in the grand aggregate of a despotism, and a centralized nation.

The tendency of European politics is to repress and prevent republicanism. To divide power and put it in many hands, tends in the direction of liberal government. To absorb it, and put it in the hands of a single individual, the first step towards absolute despotism. Hence, we find the tendency on the part of the more powerful monarchies of Europe, to absorb the very being of every smaller nation, principality or free state by which it is surrounded.

It were well if this disposition to centralization was limited to Europe alone, but it is not. The dominant party in our own country, that has heretofore boasted so justly of its freedom and liberality, are in favor of the absorption of the hitherto distributed sovereignty of the people and its concentration into the hands of the Chief Executive. It seems strange that such a project would find any followers in this country, other than those who are be benefitted as the arbiters of power. And yet a large number of our people are so extremely gullible that they lend themselves to the work of breaking down a representative and free government.

This seems to be the whole policy of the administration. All semblance of our former Republican simplicity is driven out of the capital. The right of the people to complete sovereignty is being daily denied, and public patriotism and virtue is being openly questioned and denounced by the Executive and Congress.

Every law that is proposed, which in any way effects the political *status* of the people is introduced by a preamble which recites the incompetency of the people for self-government,—which denies their patriotism and abridges their sovereignty. The history of the past is totally ignored, and our unexampled rise and progress under the most liberal form of government in modern times is a lesson that is totally unheeded.

In about nine cases out of ten, our foreign ministers are men who do not represent the people or the kind of a government that they prefer, but embrace the notions of aristocracy and monarchy, which they are careful to feed in foreign courts. They have no desire, apparently, to maintain the individual distinction of our nation, as the representative of human equality, but at once pander to the aristocratic notions of the hereditary foes of liberty and a republican government.

It is strange that it becomes necessary to write this of our own country, and our own people, but it is, in justice to the truth. Society is divided naturally into two classes. The democracy and the aristocracy. The latter are ever on the look out to augment their powers and privileges, and the former, though they have all to lose, are, as a rule, extremely careless, and trust too much to the forbearance of their would-be rulers.

This is precisely the condition of the people of our own country. They are not willing to look the matter squarely in the face and admit the unwelcome truth that those who have been entrusted with power have most shamefully abused the confidence reposed in them. In this refusal to look at the matter in its true light lies the great danger of the nation.

The plea of monarchy and despotism is always a specious one. Hence we find Congress moving under cover of reforms to obliterate our free institution. It pretends that the people—the masses—are not fit to be entrusted with the free exercise of the ballot, hence it is necessary to put it under the immediate care and control of the President and his military agents. The plea is also urged that the people are ignorant and refuse to receive instruction, hence it is the duty of the Government to force them to be educated under heavy penalties.

The purity of the ballot box and the education of the people look well enough when urged as moral measures, but they are urged by the extremists in Congress for the sole purpose of taking from the people the right to manage their own private affairs and lodge it in the hands of a central power, and thus overthrow the Republic. Why the people should for a moment show a willingness to permit this is almost, if not quite incomprehensible.

If West Point has fallen into disgrace, the fault lies with President Grant and leading officials connected with government, who have their sons in the institution, and whenever they get into trouble are pardoned and reinstated over the heads of the Professors who thus lose control over the cadets. The case cited by Gen Slocum in Congress on Tuesday serves as an example a cadet named Shortelle knocked down his teacher but was afterwards pardoned by the President at the request of young Grant who testified that he wrote to his father in behalf of Shortelle. Every stripling in the Academy may kick that teacher after this. It seems to be the idea of the President and members of Congress that this country was made for them exclusively. West Point having outlived its usefulness, should be dropped by government.

THE FEE BILL.

The *Gazette* will now have a chance to go for Messrs. Humphreys and Taylor, along with Robb, for violating their pledges. All three of them voted against concurring in the Senate's amendment. They dodged as long as they could but the Ring was powerful enough to induce them to openly violate their pledges. Perhaps the "oldest" will now believe that The Post was right originally.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Henry Clews & Co., in their monthly circular for February are inclined to take a favorable view of the financial and commercial prospects for the year 1871. In their view of the present appearance of affairs, all the indications are "that 1871 is likely to prove a period of steady, conservative and prosperous business."

The general mercantile profits in 1870 were rather light, and merchants, as a consequence, have adopted a more rigidly economical basis for future operations, which cannot result otherwise than in a more solid business prosperity than we have been having for the past eight years. The spring trade opened this year at an earlier date than usual, and has been unexpectedly brisk. It is true that the general financial condition of the country, owing to the objectionable policy of Mr. Boutwell, is not as satisfactory as it should be, although there are no special causes of apprehension that could not be removed by the inauguration of a correct policy. In the South, the limited profits realized on last year's cotton crop are far from satisfactory to the planters and the people generally of that section.

The precise effect upon our financial and commercial interests by the turn that events in Europe have taken cannot yet be determined, or even anticipated. The question of the "balance of power" seems much further from being adjusted at present than at the beginning of the struggle between France and Prussia. The "balance of power" is the grand disturbing element in European politics, and one that disturbs commerce and finance as no other force short of actual war.

Jealousies between Prussia and nearly, if not quite, all of the leading powers of Europe are likely—nay absolutely certain to spring up, while questions of peace are being adjusted by the two nations that were parties to the contest. A general increase in the armaments of Europe are sure to ensue. This, of course, will have its effect upon the varied industries of the different trans-Atlantic countries, and we can scarcely expect to wholly escape its effects.

It is true that a state of political ferment in Europe will be to a great extent advantageous to us, if, in the meantime, we look well to our own political conditions, and eliminate the disturbing elements, which still threaten the perpetuity of our political institutions and menace them with ultimate overthrow. If we settle back into the easy grooves of a purely republican government, which is felt only in its advantages, and its protection of the rights of every citizen in the broadest sense, a political quietude and placidity will ensue, which, in contrast with the political turmoil of the monarchies of Europe in their struggle for the ascendancy and the increase of power, will result greatly to our advantage, as the best elements of European population will seek a home under our government, to escape the evil effects of governments that are ever grasping at the liberties of the people, and emulous of military renown and prestige. But we can only reap a due advantage of the feeling of political insecurity in Europe by coming at once to the proper political level in our own country—eschewing the disturbing notions of Radicals and extremists, and administering the government on purely republican principles.

Again it is thought that a return of peace in Europe, or even a *quasi* peace, will be the signal for a demand upon the United States for balances here that are due in Europe. The result of such a demand will depend solely upon the extent of those balances. While their extent seems to be unknown, our own impression is that they have been kept comparatively low, and that our government securities will be amply able to regulate the whole matter, unless some great financial blunder be committed.

All the indications now are that the early importations will be large: and yet it is not easy to see how, in the absence of the goods which France and Germany have usually sent us later in the season, the importations of March and April are to equal those of last year. There can be little question that we have yet a large surplus of cotton to export. Making all allowance for the necessities of the planters, having compelled them to market their cotton freely, we conclude from the best private sources of information that it would not be safe to estimate the crop at less than 3,750,000 bales while it may even exceed that figure. Of that quantity, we should have 2,800,000 bales for export; and yet, thus far, we have shipped only 1,403,000 bales. While therefore, it is impossible to form a satisfactory judgment on the course of our foreign exchanges for some months in advance, yet the present aspect of affairs and late movements do not appear to justify any expectation that the balance of trade, for the next few months, will be such as to cause any special irregularities in exchanges.

The Money Market has apparently settled into a condition of ease, and the average of call loans for the past thirty days has been from five to six per cent. Money has continued to flow steadily from the interior to the great financial center of New York, and it is only reasonable to expect that balances there will continue to accumulate until the first of April, at which time the periodical temporary withdrawal to meet real estate transactions in the immediately surrounding districts takes place. At this writing the banks are largely supplied with National Bank currency. In fact, to an extent that they do not find ready and profitable employment for their accumulations.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The uncertainty that hangs about the fate of the steamer "Tennessee," and her precious freight, is by no means of a character to put out of sight the fact that she was dispatched in the most extraordinary haste, to subserve the purposes of President Grant—purposes that required no haste whatever, if they had been proper.

The resolutions for the appointment of the San Domingo Commission were hurried through Congress with indecent haste, for the simple reason that it might reach San Domingo and return with a favorable report before the fourth of March. Had not this been the case, much longer time would have been devoted to the consideration of the case.

But this haste has by no means proved fortuitous to those who pressed the subject to a conclusion at the expense of national dignity and legislative amenity. We most sincerely hope that a more sadenning chapter is not to be written in this connection, and one that will cling with a somber blackness about those who forced the project, but that in due time the nation's heart will be cheered with the tidings of the safety of the vessel, and those on board.

But the delay it would now seem will prove fatal to the scheme. It was expected that the Commission would have returned by this time, and the whole plot of annexation forced through the Forty-first Congress prior to the 4th of March. Its friends have no hope for it in the Forty-second Congress.

We think that when the truth is developed it will be found that the haste with which the Tennessee was prepared for her voyage without a trial trip of her machinery, was the cause of her detention. Under any and all circumstances, it matters not what may be the fate of the Tennessee, it would have been better had Grant exercised more deliberation.

THE FISHERIES.

Among the most important questions to be disposed of by the Joint High Commission shortly to assemble in this country, is that of the Fisheries. A brief history of the case may not be without interest to the people at this time.

Prior and up to the time of the Revolutionary war, the people of the Colonies now embraced within the United States, and the Canadian Provinces were fellow subjects, possessing practically the same rights in Newfoundland and the other British American Fisheries. When in 1783, England acknowledged the independence of the United Colonies, it became necessary to agree upon and determine their rights in the premises. Accordingly by article three of the Treaty of 1783 it was provided that the people of the United States should have pretty much the same right to take fish on the Canadian banks as previously, but in no event should cure fish on Newfoundland, and as fast as any other British American coast should become settled should cease to dry or cure fish there, unless by consent of the inhabitants. Thus the matter rested till the war of 1812, which it was claimed by our diplomatists abrogated the fisheries article of the treaty of 1783, and restored the people of the United States to the same rights in the premises as they had before that treaty, or when they were subjects of Great Britain. To this the English demurred, but, offered, if the United States would renew the treaty of 1783 so far as to reopen the Mississippi to them, they would concede us fisheries privileges almost as valuable as those granted in 1783.

To this proposition the United States in turn interposed a demurrer, and the matters in dispute remained unsettled until the year 1818; when a convention was entered into between the two countries, by which Great Britain conceded to the people of the United States nearly the same rights to take fish and cure them upon the coasts of unsettled countries, as had been granted by the terms of the treaty of 1783.

On our own part we made the following concession, out of which afterward grew a wide diversity of opinion: "And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore *enjoyed or claimed* by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of *any* of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included with the above-mentioned limits"—*i. e.*, the "fishing grounds"—provided, however, American vessels might enter for shelter, wood, water, or repairs.

Under this our fishermen claimed the right to fish in such large bays as Fundy and De Chaleurs, so long as they carried on their operations three miles or more from shore. On the other hand, the English people maintained that the true line from which to estimate these three miles was not from the indentations of the coast in these or other bays, but from a line drawn from the projecting headlands lying on either side of the entrance to the bays; or in other words, three miles beyond the outer limits of the bays.

In 1852, Hon. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State under President Fillmore, took the British view of the question, and thus wrote of it: "The British authorities insist that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside of that line. It was undoubtedly an oversight in the convention of 1818 to make so large a concession to England." This general doctrine finds a still further confirmation in the long established rule of riparian law, which affirms and maintains the jurisdiction of the States of Delaware and New Jersey over the Delaware Bay, each having jurisdiction to the centre thereof; the State of Maryland exercising jurisdiction over the Chesapeake; and Massachusetts over Massachusetts Bay.

For years this question was agitated and finally put in abeyance by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, in which in consideration of certain concessions made to them by us, the English granted our fisherman the right to pursue their calling in the Canadian bay and inshore fisheries. This treaty, going into operation March 16, 1855, was to "remain in force "for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same." This notice having been given on our side by joint resolution of January 18, 1865, the privilege given our fishermen to fish inshore by the treaty fell with the treaty, and the old question of the headland or shore limit came a second time into prominence. Under advices from the home government the Dominion authorities put it once more out of contest, *pro tempore*, by exacting a system of licenses conceding our fishermen the same privileges as had by them under the reciprocity treaty. In 1866 the first year of this expedient, 353 licenses, the duty being $2 per ton, were taken out, in 1867 there were 281; in 1868 but 55; and in 1869 only 25—our skippers taking it for granted that "Johnny Bull wouldn't fight for the Kanucks," and year by year disregarding the license system till it became useless.

It was then abrogated by the people of Canada, and all the old questions about the headlands and lines of demarcation come up with their ancient vigor, and with them old questions of legislation that had lain dormant for many years. Thus we have a brief history of the question as it is now at issue, of which we have the disadvantage. But inasmuch as the Commission sits as a board of arbitrators rather than a bench of Judges, the disadvantages of our position are not necessarially vital.

The *Tribune* says that "there is a provision of the marriage code in our State which we hold in profound regard, and insist that it shall neither be overthrown by legislation nor undermined and nullified by judicial construction. It is that which virtually and decisively says to every man, "If you see fit to cohabit with a woman whom you present to others and ask them to regard as your wife, you shall thenceforth respect and treat her as such—the law taking you at your word, and holding you to it." It may suit the *Tribune's* idea of the marriage relation to have such a loose provision in the code matrimonial, but there are certainly but few people who would favor it. There are still a great many old fogies who do not believe that the marriage contract is a mere matter of convenience.

GRANT'S FAMILY.

Twenty-six Already Provided For, How Many More in Six Years?

The Cincinnati *Times*, a paper that has always identified itself with the Republican party, thus goes for

"THE TRUCKLING SENATE.

What a truckling Senate! It dare not disobey its master in the White House. Another member of the Grant family was confirmed on Saturday, Cramer, of Kentucky, brother-in-law to his Excellency, was confirmed as Minister to Denmark. It was a nomination unfit to be made—even setting aside the fact that the Grant family are ruling the whole country—or will likely do so should he go in for another term. Just twenty-six members of the family have been provided for in two years. How many more would the six coming years bring to light?"

The Arlington Estate.

The Alexandria *Gazette* states that Francis L. Smith, Esq., of that city, as counsel of Mrs. General Robert E. Lee, has prepared an application to Congress, proposing to sell the government the Arlington estate, containing eleven hundred acres of land. The property was sold for a tax of $92 07. The memorial contains an elaborate argument to prove the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress under which the property was sold, and the invalidity of the sale upon other grounds, resting on recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The owners of Arlington, however, are anxious to avoid litigation, and propose, for a fair consideration, to make a valid title to the property. We join with our Alexandria cotemporary in the hope that this proposition will meet the approbation of the Congress of the United States. The national government we hardly think would be willing to hold possession of an estate worth more than $100,000 for the paltry sum of $92 07.—*Balt. Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Incorporating a Home for Aged Protestant Women of Pittsburgh, with Miss Jane Holmes, Mrs. Brunot, Mrs. Harper, and Mrs. Wm. Fall as the principal corporators.

By Mr. EVANS—Abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Supplement for Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, authorizing them to hold additional real estate, and erect a boarding-house for working women.

The following Senate bills came up on the private calendar: Repealing the provisions of 1868 as to the minimum price fixed for the carriage of oil, and the traffic on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railway. Passed.

Erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into the city districts adjoining Allegheny, for voting purposes only.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to lay over. Carried.

Adjourned till afternoon.

The Joint Convention on Public Printing met and adjourned for two weeks without transacting any business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The private calendar was continued.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to amend the Allegheny Salary and Fee bill by striking out all the amendments made by the House last Tuesday. Adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON made a speech sustaining the bill as demanded by the people, candidates having been pledged for it. The bill then passed finally as amended by Mr. Graham.

By Mr. GRAHAM—A bill repealing the act of 1867, changing the venue in a certain case from Allegheny to Jefferson county. Passed.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh Fire Department. Passed as it came from the House.

The bill from the House authorizing the Allegheny county Courts to designate a weekly paper for legal advertising, was, on motion of Mr. Graham, laid over.

The bill from the House for the registration of Pittsburgh lots passed.

The bill from the House for the construction of sewers in Ormsby, and liens for sewers, street grading and paving, passed.

Bill from the House authorizing the Allegheny County Commissioners to provide an office for the Coroner. Passed.

Bill from the House requiring the Treasurers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities to give bonds to the State for the Collector of State Mercantile Licenses, killed at the instance of Messrs. Graham and Anderson.

Bill from the House authorizing the Lawrence sub-School District of Pittsburgh to give eight per cent on money's loaned. Passed.

THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRAHAM—Incorporating the Allegheny County Park Company, with power to purchase lands, lay out roads, build bridges, tunnels, &c. Thomas M. Howe, Nat. Sawyer and some twenty other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh are the corporators.

Also, one creating a new township to be called Geary, out of parts of Chartiers and Union, in Allegheny county.

Declared out of order by the SPEAKER, the Courts having the power.

Mr. ANDERSON—One incorporating the Revolving Mould Board Plow Company. Principal corporators, S. M. Leveridge, William Reed and R. C. Loomis.

THE HOUSE.

THE SALARY AND FEE BILL.

The Allegheny Salary and Fee Bill came up on the question of concurring in the Senate Amendment, striking out the House Amendments introduced by Messrs. Kerr, Robb and Humphreys.

Mr. ROBB spoke at length against concurrence. He held that two dispatches, one from James Reese, the other from Joseph Butler, representing the feeling of the bar of Pittsburgh, in favor of the main features of the bill, not, however, to effect the officers at the present time.

Mr. WHITE made a lengthy speech for concurrence and read pledges made by the candidates of the last Republican nominating convention. He had tried to carry out his pledge. All the newspapers, both Democratic and Republican, sustained; nobody opposed it but a few office holders. The two county officers, elected last year, themselves pledged their honors to abide by it. Mr. Kerr favored the concurrence in the Senate amendment. The Pittsburgh papers had falsely alleged that he was opposed to the bill. He had strained his conscience somewhat in voting for the amendment exempting the officers elected last fall, and would now acknowledge his error by voting for the bill as amended by the Senate. The officers elected last year were as much pledged for the bill as the delegation here.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said that when the amendments were proposed in the House there was no opposition.

Mr. WHITE replied that he had yielded because his opposition then might endanger the bill, and the matter could be better settled in the Senate.

Mr. ROBB said the papers of Allegheny county had favored the bill, but when they found that it infringed upon certain privileges of their's they could not agree upon some parts of it. Was he bound to stick to a pledge when the people's minds had since changed? He believed he was now following the will of the people.

Mr. WHITE. Was not your pledge the official action of the Republican party of Allegheny county? You are now only following hearsay.

Mr. ROBB replied that there had been a change in the sentiment of the people on this subject. The resolutions of the party convention, however, were not for a salary bill, they were for the reduction of fees, compelling the officers to make returns to the Comptroller, that we might discover how fees might be safely reduced and still give them proper remuneration for their labor. We have carried out these pledges. Mr. White had as much violated his pledge as the others, if any violation there was. He was bound to include every officer in his bill, even the Sheriff's advertising. He was making no invidious distinction. He desired to read an extract from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* as a part of his speech, but Mr. Humpreys raised a point that it was not relevant to the subject of concerrence, and Mr. Robb desisted.

Mr. WHITE—"Did you not agree to the bill as amended in the Committee?"

Mr. ROBB—"No sir."

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, opposed the concurrence, and did not think it fair to cut down an officer elected under the existing laws.

Mr. WHITE—"These officers agreed to this very bill."

Mr. SMITH—"I do not care what they agreed to. It is unjust."

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment.

YEAS—Messrs. Boileau, Buck, Clark, Corry, Darrah, Eagle, Englemen, Fleeger, Hagar, Hall, Harvey, Hiester, Hewitt, Keech, Kerr, Leidig, Leopard, Leatherman, McConnel, McGowan, McJunkin, McKeon, Marshall, Mickey, Miller, (Philadelphia), Moore, Morris, Noyes, Porter, Reinecker, Reburn, Rose, Ross, Sonner, Schwartz, Sloan, Stone, Warner, Wheeler, White, Wiley, Williams, (Luzerne), Wilson, Woolever and Zerby—45.

NAYS—Albright, Beardsley, Chalfant, Cloud, Conrad, Cummings, Duffey, Dumbell, Elliott, Felter, Fulton, Grey, Griffiths, Hoopes, Humphreys, Johnston, Josephs, Keene, Keffer, Lamon, McAteer, Mullin, Magee, Mann, Meek, Miller, (Erie), Milliken, Montgomery, Mooney, Parsons, Parsons, Putney, Quigley, Robb, Schnatterly, Shurlock, Skinner, Smith, (Dauphin), Smith, (Philadelphia), Starr, Strang, Taylor, Thompson, Walker, Wells, Wilson, Williams, (Crawford), Wishard and Webb—48.

So there will be a Committee of Conference.

EVENING SESSION.

A joint resolution was passed adjourning both houses over, on Friday till Thursday of next week, as a tribute to Washington's birthday, and to allow the Committee to examine the Erie harbor, in obedience to the Governor's recommendation.

The Constitutional Convention bill will be made the special order for Thursday afternoon of next week.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WARNER—Incorporating the Dollar Real Estate Loan Association, of Allegheny. Principal corporators: Hugh McNeil, J. W. Patterson, John M. Dickey, James S. McCray, John G. Stevenson and H. J. Snodgrass. To deal in real estate, stocks, &c.

Mr. TAYLOR—A supplement for the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company, which repeals the House clause in the charter inconsistent with the corporation laws of 1868. Incorporating the National Metre Company of Pittsburgh. Principal corporators, T. J. Bingham, Jno. J. Torley, John J. Marshal, Thomas Aiken and J. S. White. Increasing rate of taxation in St. Clair borough; Incorporating Bradcocks Field Gas Company; Incorporating Valley Petroleum Company Pittsburgh capitol $300,000. Principal incorporators, W. Edwards, Wm. Phillips, William K. Nimmick and Joseph Fleming.

Mr. KERR—Incorporating Elizabeth Gas Company.

Mr. WHITE—Incorporating Sewickley Gas Company.

Mr. GRIFFITH—A bill paying the widows of Representative Campbell and Senator Watt, deceased, the salary and mileage due them had they lived. Passed unanimously.

Mr. MARSHALL—Authorizing married women to convey their estate, without their husbands' consent; repealing part of the act relating to punishment for cruelty to animals, which gives half the fine to the informer.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—A supplement to the act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses; Relating to the registry of lots in Birmingham, extending Allegheny act to the same; Relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham, extending Allegheny act to the same.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

House.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

After reading the journal, the House proceeded to the special order, the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States, under the Fifteenth Amendment, to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, member of the Judiciary Committee, made an argument against the bill. He denounced it as the most unwarrantable and unjustifiable measure yet proposed by Congress. It was absolutely atrocious. It had no warrant in the Constitution, no precedent except in the act to which it was amendatory. It was the crowning act of centralization and consolidation. It brushed away at once and finally, all State machinery and local authority, and substituted in their places Federal bayonets. It created a host of new offices before unknown, and filled the land with spies and informers. It sought to overawe free American citizens and control their votes by the menace of the sword and the presence at the voting precincts of soldiers of the army. It had its origin in the interest of an unscrupulous, dead and desperate party. Its very title was a false pretense, if not a lie. It was a bill to prevent, hinder and delay citizens in voting. It would bring war and bloodshed. It was intended to awe men and drive them from the polls. They would not submit without a struggle. Many law abiding citizens would feel more like firing a bullet than casting a ballot, through the paid spy and informer which this bill would place before and behind the ballot box. The hypocritical cry, let us have peace, would not avail in the face of such measures.

Mr. COX also argued against the bill. It would be futile except in helping the Democracy, but it did not want help at the expense of the Government. It was a bill aimed at New York City and State. He gave notice that the Legislature of New York would either enforce its own election laws for the election of its own officers by having the day for such election different from that for the election of members of Congress, or it would meet the Federal power fairly with State power, against the usurpations of Congress.

Mr. MAYHALL also argued against the bill, which he denounced as abominable.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired what in the name of heaven was the need for a long, complicated enactment, professedly for the purpose of carrying out the Fifteenth Amendment. Who was resisting? Who made extraordinary legislation necessary? The gentleman couldn't answer. Mr. Eldridge had not characterized the bill too strongly, when he said it was a fraud and a cheat. If the bill had been brought in for the purpose of abolishing the States, or taking away one of their reserved rights by name, he would have had more respect for it, than he had for this bill.

Mr. MAYNARD supported the bill. He argued that the safety of the Republic depended on the purity of the ballot box, and the proper exercise of the elective franchise, and he called attention to the fact that every effort which was made by the Republican party of the House to accomplish that object had been met, opposed and resisted by Democratic members. He would let others institute the inquiry why it was that one party should seek to secure the purity of the ballot box, while the other party should resist such effort. He referred to the people at one election in Washington, in 1855, to show that interference of Federal authorities at elections was not a new idea.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether any doubts had been expressed by either party of New York as to the integrity and honesty of the late elections in that State, and whether or not it was admitted by the leaders of the Republican party that the New York elections were fair, hence there could be no excuse for the passage of the bill.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

Mr. THURMAN presented a resolution of the Ohio Legislature, requesting Congress to pass

NO MORE LAND GRANTS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial asking authority from Congress for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the State of Kentucky, permission now being withheld by adverse action of the Kentucky State Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN expressed his hearty concurrence in the prayer of the memorial, and his belief that if there was any time when federal authority might be properly exercised in railroad matters, it was when the State obstinately placed itself in the way of the construction of a road desired by northern and southern people as a means of communication. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the House amendments to the bill for the sale of useless military reservations were concurred in.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to make the Gulf steamship

SUBSIDY BILL

The special business for to-day, after half-past four. Agreed to, with an amendment on motion of Mr. Casserly to include the Australian bill.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, with amendments striking out the provision allowing the assignment of homestead certificates, and by omitting the section allowing the entry of land by agent or attorney. The committee also recommended that the Commissioners of the General Land Office have authority to make all needful regulations to carry the act into effect, and especially regarding the declarations and proofs required.

House.

OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules to report from the Committee of Commerce, and put on its passage a joint resolution to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of the Ohio river. Lost—113 to 76.

Mr. DYER moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river, at Louisiana, Missouri, and over the Missouri river, at Glasgow, Missouri. Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution, that a number of certain women, (laughter) has taken possession ten days since of the room of the Committee on Education and Labor, and requesting the Speaker to take steps to remove these women.

The SPEAKER did not see there was any question involved in the resolution, and did not know that he had any authority in the matter. If he had he would cheerfully delegate it to the gentleman from Arkansas. [Loud laughter.]

On motion of Mr. ROOTS, Senate bill authorizing water gauges to be established and observations made on the Mississippi river, in relation to levees was taken from the speakers table and passed.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution repudiating the ideas contained in the late message from the President, as supported similarly between the political institutions of the Empire of Germany and the United States. Negatived.

Mr. BEAMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Rail Road Company to change the Northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and bring before the House a bill to amend the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. Agreed to, and the bill made the special order for Wednesday, when, after reading the journal, the vote will be taken at four o'clock, without any debate on motions.

Mr. HAY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing 40 per cent. pensions to all pensioners who had lost the sight of both eyes, or who have otherwise been totally disabled in the service.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the subject was before the Committee on Pensions, which would report the bill; therefore he hoped the motion would be rejected. The motion was rejected.

Mr. COX introduced a bill to provide for additional mail service to Brazil. Referred. He said the object of the bill was to supply cheap coffee, without additional cost, and there was no subsidy in the bill.

The SPEAKER presented a communication form the President in reply to a resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Sargent, and showing that the aid of the military of the United States had been given by order of President Johnson, to aid the civil authorities of California at the election of 1868, on request of the Governor of that State. The suggestion was made by Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Wood and Cox, that troops had been sent to New York to interfere with the election there, without any requisition from the Governor of New York, and like observations in regard to Pennsylvania were made by Mr. Randall.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SURRENDER OF BELFORT.

Entry of the German Army Into Paris.

BLOODY ENCOUNTER FEARED

World Special.

SURRENDER OF BELFORT.

DIJON, February 15.—Belfort has surrendered. The garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honors of war. The armistice has been extended to the departments of Cote, D'Or, Jura and Daubs.

LONDON, February 15.—The interuption of railway communication from Lille to Paris was caused by the excess of traffic, which blockaded up the road.

BORDEAUX, February 15.—The Assembly, to-day, engaged in the verification of the election of its members.

The electoral reports from Alsace and Lorraine were read and caused warm demonstrations of sympathy for those provinces.

The President announced that to-morrow the Assembly would proceed to constitute the new government. The Deputies on leaving the Assembly chamber, were greatly cheered by the populace.

Victor Hugo received an enthusiastic ovation.

ENTRY OF THE GERMAN ARMY—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, February 15.—The press of Paris allude to the proposed entry of the German army into Paris in excited terms.

The *Reforme* opposes the entry as such, and foresees a bloody encounter between them and the citizens. A majority of the journals counsel the citizens to remain in doors and display mourning emblems from their residences, during the passage of the German troops.

DISSATISFACTION PREVAILS

In Paris at the meagreness with which provisions are distributed, but distress and mortality are decreasing.

SEALED LETTERS

Can now be transmitted by mail to Paris.

It is stated the Paris Government will publish minutes of its sittings from the 4th of September, to the conclusion of the armistice. The *Siecle* urges the Bordeaux Government to do the same.

Several deputations of citizens of Dieppe and the surrounding country waited on the German commander at Rouen, and vainly appealed for an abatement of the exactions imposed on them.

A Lyons paper says: General Bressles, commander of the Twenty-fourth corps has been arrested on the Swiss frontier, and that notice of his dismissal has been sent to Lyons and thence to Bordeaux.

Details continue to reach London of the increasing exactions of the Germans in the Departments of the Seine and Infereure.

BRUSSELS, February 14.—It is stated that General Faidherbe, in a recent communication to the French Government urged that the Army of the North was in readiness again to meet either foreigners or internal disturbers.

PRAGUE, February 15.—Count Meusdorf died to-day.

LONDON, February 15.—The *Echo* this evening says Prince Napoleon is in London, and will make this city his permanent residence.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

LISBON, February 15.—The mail steamer has arrived with Rio Janeiro advices to January 22d.

A collision had occurred on the San Paulo Railroad, by which many persons were killed and a large number injured.

A Ministerial crisis is imminent in Brazil. The revolution at Monte Vedio continues.

BUCHAREST, February 15.—The excitement in Roumania has considerably decreased, and it now seems probable that a settlement of all the difficulties

WILL BE ARRANGED.

The idea of changing the dynasty has disappeared from the public mind.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—In the Nova Scotia Assembly yesterday, Mr. Hill made a strong speech condemning the local government for not giving moral support to the Dominion government on the fishery question, and concluded by moving the adoption of a resolution to communicate with the Governor General, urging him to see that the rights of Nova Scotia in the fisheries are not conceded in the negotiation of the Commission just appointed.

Attorney General Wilkins and Hon. Mr. Vail replied that the government had the subject under consideration, and intended moving in it. Their fear was that the fisheries would be given up in the settlement of the Alabama claims. Resolutions would be moved protesting against anything of the kind.

The appointment of Sir John A. McDonald was argued as an evidence that the interest of maritime provinces was not duly cared for.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, February 14.—The *Kreu Zeitung* estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in favor of monarchical institutions, and says scarcely one-third of the number chosen to the Assembly are Republicans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten, and the future of France seems to be between the Bourbons and Orleanists.

BRUSSELS, February 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany

HAS REFUSED

The request of the British Government to communicate the conditions upon which it is willing to make peace.

ARMISTICE VIOLATED.

LONDON, February 15.—A dispatch from Havre says the Prussians continue to violate the armistice, and are still imposing contributions on the people. The dispatch adds that where districts are unable to pay, the Mayors are arrested and imprisoned as hostages.

WASHINGTON.

THE TEST OATH.

Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1871.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have this day transmitted to the Senate the announcement that Senate bill No. 218, an act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has become a law, and in the manner prescribed by the Contitution without the signature of the President. If this were a bill for the repeal of the Test Oath required of persons elected or appointed to offices of honor ar trust, it would meet my approval. The effect of the law, however, is to relieve from taking the prescribed oath all those persons whom it was intended to exclude from such offices, and to require it from all others. By this law a soldier who fought and bled for his country is to swear to his loyalty before assuming official functions, whilst Generals who commanded hosts for the overthrow of his Government is admitted to place without. I cannot affix my name to a law which discriminates against upholding the Government. I believe, however, that it is not a wise policy to keep from office, by oath, those who are not disqualified by the constitution, and are the choice of legal voters, but whilst relieving them from an oath which they cant take, I recommend the release also of those to whom the oath has no application. Signed, U. S. GRANT.

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

Letter from Secretary Robeson.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

The Secretary of the Navy addressed the following letter to Representative Sargent:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 13.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your note in regard to the Tennessee, and to quiet the fear, or may be apprehension which has been excited as to her safety, I beg to say that at the time of her departure, the commission had not decided whether they would proceed directly to San Domingo City, or first visit Samana Bay, or some other part of the Northern coast of the Dominician Republic. That if, she proceeded directly to San Domingo City, the voyage would, at the ordinary rate of speed, under steam, consume from eight to ten days. That no advices have been received from San Domingo City, or any other port, to which the Tennessee would be likely to go since the time of her departure. There are at this season of the year no line of ordinary and regular communication from San Domingo City, or other ports in San Domingo, to any place from which we could, since the time the Tennessee was due at her destination, have received telegraphic communication from San Domingo.

She crossed the Gulf stream, probably about latitude 36 degrees north. She would be out of the track of vessels bound to our ports, and that if her voyage was successful we cannot expect advices from her except accidentally until the return of the Tybee, which makes the only regular line communication, and which will be due in New York in about ten days. The Tennessee is a new ship, nearly three thousand tons burden, carefully and strongly built, larger than any ship of our squadron cruising in the West Indies, and is as staunch and seaworty as any ship of our navy. She was launched since the close of the war, and found perfectly seaworthy in a long and boisterous trip. She is commanded by experienced officers, and has a full compliment of them, and was and is completely provisioned and equipped. She carries ten boats along with a large steam launch. We have heard of no bad weather in the latitude which she would be likely to be, and her route did not take her any such distance from points of our own coast and the West Indies, that in case of serious accident the survivors of any but the most extraordinary disaster, would not most likely have been heard. The steamer Tybee left New York on the first of February, sailing in the track of the Tennessee, and at her usual rate, would have arrived at San Domingo on the 8th, and in case of any disaster to the Tennessee, on her way, or her non-arrival at some port of the Dominician Republic by that date, news would most likely have been carried by one of our own cruisers, or by extraordinary means which would in that case only have been employed to Jamaica, whence we might by this time have heard by telegraph. That it seems to me that there is no greater cause of anxiety concerning the Tennessee than any other ship of our navy on the ocean; that absence of advices is by no means evidence of disaster, but will be henceforth and till we finally hear, by regular means, each day stronger assurance of a safe and successful voyage, and that suggestions of her loss, made without information, and maintained without cause, are as weak as they are cruel.

Very respectfully,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Sec'y of the Navy.

Gen. Sickles telegraphs to the State Department that negotiations for a mixed commission to consider the claims for injuries to persons and property of American citizens, by Spanish authorities, during the insurrection of Cuba, has been concluded, and a messenger is on the way to this city with the correspondence.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Postmasters—Wm. H. Streeter, Houghton, Mich.; J. H. Shattleworth, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Edward Sorin, Notre Dame, Ind.; Jas. H. Fetter, Peru, Ind.; Edward W. Freeman, Kokomo, Ind.; and John H. Mills, Gold Hill, Nevada.

CLEVELAND.

A Masonic Temple to be Built.

CLEVELAND, February 15.—A largely attended meeting of the Masonic fraternity was held at Case Hall, last evening, to consider the project of building a Masonic Temple in this city. The result was the taking of preliminary steps to form the Masonic Temple Association of Cleveland, with $250,000 capital, in shares of fifty dollars each. Books of subscription were opened, and a considerable amount of stock taken.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

A BITTERS, WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicina virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparations should contain none but the best ingredion will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness o blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weigh in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause he above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Herdaches, Pains in the Back and Loin Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is noticated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up he system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w:1Y

LOCAL NEWS.

TRICKS THAT WERE VAIN.

The Cloth Larcenist Comes to Grief—He Admits His Guilt—A Foreign Trip Indefinitely Postponed.

In THE POST of yesterday we gave the particulars of the arrest of a man giving his name as Koch, on a charge of the larceny of several pieces of cloth from one of our clothing stores. Yesterday the man confessed to Mayor Brush that he had been operating in St. Louis and Cincinnati in the same line, and from all that has been developed, pretty successfully.

He admitted, during yesterday, that his name was not Koch, but John Ludwig. He has been in this country but four months and cannot speak the English language. He hails from Germany, and stated that he was about to return there at once if his cloth transactions had been successful. Since he has been in our city he has been stopping at Lang's Hotel on Liberty street. Yesterday Officer Dressler visited the hotel and found several more piece of cloth in the room occupied by Ludwig which he removed to the Mayor's office, where they await identification. Several additional informations were made against the prisoner yesterday, and to-day probably more prosecutions will turn up.

An express receipt for a box of cloth was found on the person of the prisoner which showed that the goods had been shipped to New York. The goods have been telegraphed for and will be taken possession of on their arrival by Mayor Brush, for identification.

The prisoner admits his guilt and is of the opinion that he will not return to Germany for some time.

AN ALLEGED ABORTIONIST.

Dr. Brooks, a Mulatto. Arrested on a Charge of Abortion—He is Jailed in Default of $10,000 Bail—An Unfortunate Case—It Results in a Murder and the Present Prosecution.

Last evening at five o'clock Officer Henry McCoy entered Alderman McMasters' office, having in his custody a tall and gaunt, but powerful mulatto, stooped at the shoulders and wearing a large red muffler around his neck. The prisoner was Dr. Brooks, a person who is pretty well known, though not in enviable connection, through the city. He was arrested on a charge of abortion preferred against him by Samuel Hixon, a Wayne county farmer, and the particulars of the case as related to the Alderman are about as follows:

Hixon is a middle aged man and has a daughter. Some time ago a young fellow named Robert Preston, commenced paying her his addresses and at length seduced her. When the evidence of the girl's dishonor were becoming apparent, he prevailed upon her to accompany him to Pittsburgh, and while here, induced her, as it is alleged to visit a cellar under the St. Lawrence Hotel, where Brooks does business and submit to the treatment indicated above. Immediately afterwards the girl went home and was taken violently ill. Many of the most prominent physicians of Wayne county were called to attend her, but were unable to discover her complaint. They were unanimous in giving up all hopes of her recovery. It was at this stage of her illness that she confessed all to he father, including a recital of her experience when she came to this city with Preston, and specifying distinctly that it was Brooks who performed the operation.

The father immediately commenced a prosecution against the the seducer of his daughter, and two of the local officers were intrusted with warrants for his arrest. While attempting to execute them, Preston turned and shot one of the officers, killing him almost instantly. He was afterwards arrested and lodged in the Greensburg jail, where he is now awaitin trial for murder.

Mr. Hixon yesterday came down to the city for the purpose of having Brooks arrested. He lodged a formal information against the fellow before Alderman McMasters, and officers McCoy and Blondin were sent to arrest him. They discovered him at his "shop," under the St. Lawrence Hotel, and brought him before the magistrate, as stated, where he was confronted by Hixon. He denied being the party to whom Miss Hixon was brought, but his manner afforded but a sorry corroboration, or rather no corroboration at all, of his words. While endeavoring to exculpate himself he intimated that he knew the guilty party. The Alderman required him to give bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars for his appearance at a hearing two weeks hence, and being unprepared to do this, he was committed to jail.

Brooks states that he came to Pittsburg in 1839, the previous portion of his life having been spent as a slave in the family of Colonel Barnes in Maryland. He has been practicing medicine here since and is a "character" in his way. When questioned as to where he had studied medicine he said at Cincinnti, subsequently explaining that he was an herb-doctor had passed much of his time in woods where he acquired a profound knowledge of the properties and virtues of plants and roots. He said that he served an apprenticeship to one of the original herb-doctors in this city. It may be stated that he has long been suspected of being an abortionist, and that it is alleged Miss Nixon is not the first unfortunate girl that came to grief under his treatment. This of course will be better ventilated at the hearing and trial in the case.

YOUNG WOMAN ROBBED.

A Bold Scoundrel—Garroters About—Attacked on the Street.

We learn that at a late hour on Thursday night a young woman named Mary Schaffer was attacked on Eleventh street, near Carson, Birmingham, by an individual who choked her and then relieved her of a pocket book containing about thirty dollars. The girl, it appears, had been sent on an errand by her father to a grocery store, and was returning home when the assault was made. She describes the ruffian as a man disguised in false whiskers and talking in a fine tone of voice. The young woman was accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog. The highwayman before making the assault, shot the dog through the left eye, but not inflicting a fatal wound. The rascal took the contents of her portmonaie and attempted, but failed, to force a gold ring from one of her fingers. He then stated that she had nothing more that he coveted, and allowed her to pass. Chief of Police Elchly has the matter in hand, and hopes to capture the scoundrel, a hope which we trust will be realized.

That Base Slander.

The Chicago *Times* of Wednesday contains the following clipped from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* which refers to a matter that has caused great pain to the gentleman to whom it refers as well as to his congregation and all friends of religion:

A Pittsburgh dispatch, Jan. 31, to the Chicago *Times* of Feb. 1, set afloat a rumor that Rev. John A. Gray, of Christ's Methodist Church, Pittsburgh recently of Clark Street Methodist Church of Chicago, had fallen into disgrace by reason of immoral conduct. The allegations were of exceedingly gross misconduct.

The matter was promptly investigated by the Pittsburgh trustees, who, by their church charter have jurisdiction. This body appointed a committee, whose finding has been telegraphed to us, thus:

"Your committee, having fully investigated rumors derogatory to the character of Rev. John A. Gray respectfully report for adoption, the following:

"*Resolved*, That the rumors reflecting upon Brother Gray are without the slightest foundation in fact, set afloat by thoughtless or malicious persons, and that the investigation completely vindicates the character of our pastor, in whose purity, uprightness, exemplary deportment, and devout Christian character we have not the faintest doubt.

"F. SELLERS,
"S. P. McELROY,
"JAMES H. HOPKINS,
"Committee."

It would be difficult to conceive of a more heartless, mischievous and depraved attempt to injure the character and standing of a most eminent divine and bring ridicule upon his congregation, and we are pleased to announce that the committee have no intention to leave the affair drop, but will still further investigate the matter with a view of detecting the malignant originator of the scandal. The evidence so far elicited, strongly point to a certain well-known party and all those religiously inclined will rejoice if Justice claims the guilty one as her own.

FROM THE SENATE FILE.

Relative to Elections in Allegheny County—Stay of Execution—Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

We have received from Harrisburg, the following bills, of local importance, now before the Legislature:

An act supplementary to the act on laws of this Commonwealth, passed the third Tuesday of March for the election of city, ward, borough, township and election officers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That the fifteenth section of the act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and annually thereafter, all elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers, in the different cities and counties of the Commonwealth, shall be held on days and at the times they were fixed, provided by law, in the different cities, wards, boroughs and townships in said counties, prior to the seventeenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the date of the passage of the act aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the terms of the different city, ward, borough, township and election officers in said counties, to be elected at the elections to be held in one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall begin when the terms of such officers here before elected shall expire, and so with such officers annually thereafter, as provided by law, prior to the passage of the act of the seventeenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

RELATIVE TO THE STAY OF EXECUTION IN THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That on and after the passage of this act, the stay of execution upon all judgments entered in the Court of Common Pleas and the District Court, of the County of Allegheny, shall be computed from the return day to which the original process issued was returnable.

SEC. 2. All acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE CO.

From an act, entitled "an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania," we glean the following:

The incorporators named in the bill are Messrs. William Phillips, Edward House, J. F. Keeler, Thomas Sloane, Thomas W. Davis, Thomas S. Bell, Jr., Joseph Dilworth, Samuel M. Bell, Charles Magee, Jr., H. B. Patterson, James L. Graham, George H. Anderson, Thomas W. Baxter, Miss S. Humphreys, and all others who may become associated with them as stockholders, hereafter, &c.

Section second fixes the capital stock at one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same at any time by a vote of the stockholders. The shares are fixed at $50 each, and a dividend once a year after the organization of the company. The stockholders are not to be liable, in any event, in their private capacity, for the debts or liabilities of the corporation.

Sections 2, 4, 5 and 6 are of the same nature, empowering the stockholders to declare dividends; directing them to make an exhibit of their affairs in the Court of Common Pleas, annually; giving them power to buy and sell real estate, &c.

Section seventh limits the company to issuing policies for no greater amount than ten thousand dollars.

Section eighth is as follows: That policies may be issued by said corporation to any married woman in her name, or in the name of a third person, as trustee, for the benefit of her husband for life or husband for any given period, or for the term of his natural life, and, in case of her surviving her husband, the sum or net amount of insurance shall be paid to her, free from any claims of either or any of the creditors or representatives of her husband; and in case of the death of the wife before the decease of the husband, the amount of the insurance may be made payable, after her death, to her child or children, or her heirs, or to any person named therein the life of her husband for any given period, or for the term of his natural life, and, in case of her surviving her husband, the sum or net amount of insurance shall be paid to her, free from any claims of either or any of the creditors or representatives of her husband; and in case of the death of the husband before the decease of the wife, the amount of the insurance may be made payable, after her death, to her child or children, or her heirs, or to any person named therein the life of her husband for any given period, or for the term of his natural life, and, in case of her surviving her husband, the sum or net amount of insurance shall be paid to her, free from any claims of either or any of the creditors or representatives of her husband; and in case of the death of the husband before the decease of the wife, the amount of the insurance may be made payable, after her death, to her child or children, or her heirs, or to any person named therein the life of her husband for any given period, or for the term of his natural life, and, in case of her surviving her husband, the sum or net amount of insurance shall be paid to her, free from any claims of either or any of the creditors or representatives of her husband; and in case of the death of the wife before the decease of the husband

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

THE LECISLATURE

Special Dispatch to The Post.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1871.

THE SENATE.

Numerous petitions for constitutional reform, local option liquor law, and prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks on election day, were presented.

Mr. GRAHAM presented one from the Tarentum Teachers Institute for compulsory education.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill changing the term of the Northern District of the Supreme Court, to the first Monday o October, and the Western District, to the third Monday of September, to continue ten weeks if necessary, which is supported by a petition from the Pittsburgh bar.

The Insurance Bill was made the special order for next Wednesday week.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved the reconsideration of the vote, yesterday, killing the public printing bill. Carried, and the consideration postponed till to-morrow.

The bituminous coal mining bill was made the special order for next Tuesday a week.

Five hundred copies of the Civil Code Commissioners report were ordered to be printed.

The bill appropriating fourteen hundred dollars apiece, annually, for three extra clerks in the Land Department passed.

The Allegheny county salary bill was reported from the committee as it passed the House.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The special order was the public calendar.

A supplement to the Philadelphia registry law, giving the majority and minority an equal number of return judges, canvassers and inspectors, passed to the second reading by a party vote, the Democrats voting aye.

The bill allowing the courts to incorporate deer, park and game propagating associations passed.

The bill providing that where a husband devises his estate to his second wife, and she dies intestate, the estate shall be divided equally among the children by the former wife, passed.

The bill giving the Adjutant General charge of the documents of the Washington Military Agency passed.

Bill for publication of the seventh volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society, the collation of the same not to cost over $2,000, passed with amendment by White, covering transactions of the Pennsylvania Fruit growers Society, and reports of three experimental farms of Pennsylvania Agricultural College.

Mr. RUTAN opposed the bill as extravagant.

Messrs. GRAHAM and ANDERSON voted no. Bill providing for recording deeds in the Orphan's Court. Passed.

Mr. RUTAN called up his bill restoring spring elections throughout the Commonwealth, which passed finally, by a unanimous vote, excluding Philadelphia.

THE HOUSE

Mr. STRANG moved to allow the use of the House to T. Morris Chester, colored, on the evening of the 19th of February, for a lecture entitled "An Evening With Royalty." Carried.

Mr. MILLER moved to print two thousand copies of the Civil Code Commissioners Report.

Mr. WHITE opposed the motion and a discussion followed. The resolution was carried.

Mr. ELLIS, Democrat, moved to increase the Apportionment Committee to twenty-one. Carried.

Mr. SMITH, Philadelphia, introduced a bill regulating the State printing; providing that after July 1st, 1871, the contractor shall do all the printing for the Legislative departments and institutions under contracts to be made next March, with the lowest bidder, extra articles to be paid for by averaging the rates of three publishing houses. Referred.

The Auditor General, in obedience to the legislative resolution, made the following report on the cost of public printing: 1868—printing, $35,709 81; paper, $34,036 60; 1869—printing, $50,934 23; paper, $45,107 85; 1870—printing, $33,950 47; paper, $26,464 46; total, $246,183 43, not including the history of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, twenty thousand volumes, which will cost at least five dollars per volume.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House occupied all afternoon on the constitutional convention bill. The Democrats offering amendments, and the Republicans sustaining the bill as heretofore reported. The bill finally passed second reading.

A special to Pittsburgh on the proceedings of Wednesday's Senate, represents Mr. Rutan as voting with the Democrats on every vote, on the public printing, which is a mistake. He advocated the amendment of Mr. Olmstead and White. When these amendments failed, he said the bill as reported by the Committee, he was informed, would save the State 40 per cent. on the present rates; and this bill left it to the Auditor-General to fix the rate, and having full confidence in his integrity, he would vote for the bill in the present emergency, but hoped before another letting of the contract, a better bill would be passed. The bill has no political significance, both the lowest bidders being Democrats, and members voting indiscriminately. The bill will now probably pass.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1870.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HALL introduced a bill fixing the third Tuesday of March for the allotment of public printing. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE—Providing that the term of the Controller of Allegheny county shall expire on March 1st instead of February 1st; providing for the removal of the dead from St. Martin's Evangelical burial ground, in Sharpsburg, with thirty days' notice to the surviving relatives in Allegheny county, and authorizing to sell vacated graveyard; authorizing Commissioners appointed to remove the dead from the old Methodist burying ground, Pittsburgh, and to borrow enough money to complete the work, at 8 per cent. with a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. TAYLOR—Laying out a State road from Freeport to Tarentum; incorporating the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway Company, with Thomas S. Bigelow, D. W. Morgan, Hyde Sample, C. B. Gillespie, George H. Haltzman, and C. L. Magee, as the principal corporators.

Mr. KERR—Relative to roads in Elizabeth township, which gives Supervisors power to levy tax in March of each year, sufficient to open and repair all roads used by the public, and draw exclusively on the township treasury; incorporating the Idlewood Cottage Company, with Wm. J. Jackson, Joseph B. Hutchison, Wm. H. Nimmick, A. S. Bell, Joseph, Kirkpatrick and James A. Lourie, as corporators, with power to purchase from Wm. A. Jackson, land in Union township, Allegheny, known as Idlewood, under the same incorporate right as the Cressen Springs county, and Allegheny Mountain Health Institute. Supplement for Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, which authorizes the county to have viewers appointed to fix compensation for property taken for use, north of Washington avenue, Common Pleas Court to appoint.

Mr. ROBB—Changing the term of the Western District of the Supreme Court, the same as Graham's Senate bill. Extending an act for better prosecution of of disorderly persons in Sharpsburg and Etna to Lawrenceville and West Pittsburgh; vacating a portion of Franklin street, Pittsburgh, as provided by ordinance of City Council, of December 28, recorded in Ordinance Book, Volume 3, Page 26.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Repealing the prohibitory liquor law in North and South Fayette townships; supplement to the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company, which allows them to erect a bridge between points named in its charter, toll to be the same as other Monongahela river bridges, coupon mortgage bonds at 7 3-10 per cents, convertible into stock, may be issued for hypothecation.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Allegheny Fee bill will be placed on the Senate private calendar for Tuesday, by Mr. Graham, but will be allowed to lie over for one week thereafter for consideration and consultation with constituents

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 10.—The inquest was continued to-day. The first witness sworn was Daniel Carrol. He testified as follows: I reside at Old Troy, at the the south end of the New Hamburg drawbridge; I am night watchman and switchman at the station; was on watch at 10:17, P. M., on Monday, looking out for the up express, which was due at 10:9, I looked at the middle of the oil train and saw fire flashing among the axles; knew it was a broken axle; hallooed to the boys to keep out of the way of their broken wheel; hopped from the track seventy-nine rods north of the drawbridge; followed the engine down, trying to signal the engineer by motioning the light; seeing that I could get no answer I ran back to the conductor in the caboose and hallooed, "There's a wheel off the track, put on your breaks as tight as you can;" I knew the express train was overdue, and heard it coming; I could do nothing to stop it; there is a light kept on the drawbridge tower all winter, and men have charge; lights were there that night, a white light indicating all right and remained unti it was burned down; men are kept there to look out for it; was north of the station when the oil train passed, and then notified the conductor of caboose. It is eighty rods from the station to the drawbridge and eighty rods from draw-bridge to water tank south of the old frog. The tower signal is used only for signalizing the opening or closing of the draw. Have been night watchman at New Hamburg twenty-one years.

Henry B. Merrett, sworn:—Live at New Hamburg; am flagman and tend water station at old Troy; was on duty on Monday night; saw oil train come down; when she struck the draw-bridge I was at water tank and heard an unusual noise, a thump; I had my white light in my hand and watched a moment or so, till the engine stopped then saw the engineer jump with a red light in his hand, when he hallooed to me—"get out your red light;" the engine was then north of my shanty and fifty rods south of the drawbridge. She first came to a full stop at that point immediately picked up the red light, when the engineer came towards me and we both started down the track, and run, each with a red light; run probably a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet, when we were forced to step aside and let the express, which was coming, pass; we ran down on the up track, so that they could see us; the train was within ten feet, when I jumped aside; when I started from the shanty with a red light, I heard the whistle of the express engine blow; saw the express coming, before I saw the oil train, she was about one hundred yards from the drawbridge, when she signalled for brakes; don't think the express struck the oil train at full speed; the express was twenty or thirty rods below the eighty rod signal, when she blew for brakes; after the oil train got on the bridge, even if there was a man there to do it; don't think he could have ascended the tower and changed the light to a danger signal so as to alarm the engineer of the express train as quick as I did; three times the engineer of the oil train whistled for the brakes on the trestle work; I thought he was going to stop to take water.

Nicholas Tatton sworn—Reside at New York; was fireman on the express train which ran into the oil train on Monday night; it was for the want of steam that we lost time between New York and Peekskill, though we kept up the fires as usual; we did not stop at Fiskkill, generally, at low point; make a practice to look at signal light at new Hamburg drawbridge to see how it is situated, if all right; that night it signalled all right coming along, pretty close to Old Troy, there is a bend or little curve, and you turn out a little ways, pretty near the Old Troy water tank; saw the engineer of the oil train jump from his engine with a red light; I supposed his engine was taking water; we were running pretty lively; as soon as we saw the red light, my engineer blew brakes; we were running from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour; we had made no attempt to make up lost time; when I saw red light, I said Dock, there is something wrong with that drawbridge, the draw is open; he blowed brakes, and said, "Nick, put on them patents;" he meant patent brakes; I pulled three yards of bell cord, that ought to have put them on; that's more than is usually pulled; we were now passing the engine of the oil train; I saw but one red light any time; there is no certain way of telling when the patents are applied, except, perhaps, by a shock noticed; no shock that night; the engineer reversed the second time, and blew at short notice; whistles for brakes are blown rapidly in succession; this was short notice; when we passed the engine of the oil train I got down on the step and asked Dock if he was going to get off; I did not want to get hurt; the speed of the train was checked a little; we were going at little more than half speed; could not see what was the matter; Dock looked around at me, but made no reply; he then looked ahead again, watching his business; then I next jumped and rolled down on the ice in the creek; the next moment I heard the crash and saw the fire and smoke; did not have full control of myself; when I got up I hurried towards the wreck, and heard groans from the passengers, as if they were being burned; it was right in among the wreck; don't know if they proceeded from the passengers exactly; was in among the wreck; the groans did not last over half a minute; was just as close as I could get to the fire, helping to shove the car back; have applied the patent brakes several times, and on such occasions noticed it checking the cars; made up my mind when I pulled the patents that night they were not holding us in; large brake cords worked with difficulty; if everything had worked nicely, it was almost impossible to stop the train.

—The Coroner's inquest is still progressing, and no verdict will be rendered until the examination of witnesses is concluded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 10.—The Superintendent at the wreck says that it will be impossible to do more than get a grappling under the locomotive to-day, as the flood tide will drive the laborers from their work this afternoon. He thinks that all will be ready to raise the engine to-morrow morning.

Edward Bartlett, reported among the killed, in the late disaster at New Hamburg, is alive at Rondont.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., February 11.—George Polk, submarine diver, of Poughkeepsie, has made two descents at the wreck, to place grapplings on the locomotive. The engine lies on its side and the car is entirely gone. The diver observed that the engine was reversed. On the firemans side of the engine the diver found a bundle of some kind, and on touching it felt a button, on the bundle were two heavy rods. It is supposed the bundle is the body of a stranger who was with the engineer. It is thought the engine will be raised this afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 12.—A violent north-east snow storm has prevailed at all points on the Hudson to-day, and seriously interfered with raising the locomotive attached to the train that met with the calamity at New Hamburg on Monday night. By means of pumps, workmen have raised the locomotive six feet from the bottom of the river, and it now swings in chains. At half past three the work of raising the locomotive had to be abandoned till to-morrow morning, when an effort will be made to raise it ten feet higher, so that bodies supposed to be in the engine room may be got at.

The following will appear to-morrow mording:

TO THE PUBLIC:—The report circulated that the remains of victims of the late disaster at this place, were disrespectfully treated, and no attention paid to them by Railroad officers, I am in a position to deny. I was detailed to assist and did assist in securing all the bodies from the sleeping car, and everything was performed in the most expeditious and considerate manner possible.

[Signed.] A. B. GOFF.

Goff is a well known and highly respectable citizen of New Hamburg.

THE CALLOWS.

Two Executions in Maryland.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

FREDERICK, February 10.—John Martin (colored) was hanged to-day in the jail yard in this city, for committing a rape on Mrs. Margaret Butcher, a white woman, on the 6th of April last. The prisoner was engaged in religious devotions several hours during the forenoon, and professed that he was reconciled to his fate. His farewell address was read from the scaffold by Rev. J. C. Hummer, who ministered to the condemned man in his last hours. He said in the address that the court had dealt justly with him. He returned thanks to all who had been concerned in his trial and imprisonment, and met his fate with apparent composure. In a few words addressed to the crowd of three thousand persons assembled to witness the execution, he warned them to avoid his fate.

CUMBERLAND, MD., January 10.—John Howard was executed to-day for the murder of Henry Miller. The drop fell at 12:30 P. M. His neck was broken and he died with but a slight struggle. The execution took place about a mile from the city, whither he was escorted by an attachment of military and followed by several thousand persons. On the scaffold he made a rambling speech accusing one of the witnesses against him with perjury. He then bade adieu to his spiritual adviser, the sheriff and others, and said he was a christian and ready to die. It is said that Howard was intoxicated when he made the speech, liquors having been administered to enable him to keep up.

THE FAR WEST.

Heathen Chinee Cigar Makers—An Abortionist Arrested—Turtles for Chicago—Rich Silver Mines in Arizona—The Orange Crop, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—The Revenue officers raided through the Chinese quarters last night and captured fourteen unlicensed cigar makers, working only at night, and locked them all up for prosecution.

Mrs. Joseph W. Hand died on the 7th of February. The body was exhumed and a Coroner's inquest ascertained that her death resulted from abortion, and arrested Dr. Chas. O'Donnell, who is already charged with causing the death of a French woman in the same manner.

The schooner Cygnet coming up the coast from Scammon's Lagoon, Lower California, has a hundred turtles for Chicago.

Immensely rich silver mines, discovered in the Bradshaw District, Arizona, near Prescott, are causing much excitement in California.

The orange crop is very fine, and many thousand orange and lemon trees are being planted in the central part of the State.

OMAHA, February 11.—The weather continues cloudy. Snow fell to a depth of two inches last night, making seven inches on the ground. It is intensely cold to-night. Trains west are running on time, and report but a slight fall of snow west.

CLEVELAND.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, February 11.—The funeral services of the late Geo. S. Benedict, one of the victims of the New Hamburg disaster, took place at Grace Church, to-day.

Early yesterday morning, burglars entered the liquor store of W. V. Craw & Co., and forced open the safe. The job was pecuniarily unsuccessful.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

House.

Mr. WARD presented the petition of the Homœpathic Physicians for the incorporation of the National Homœpathic University at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. WHITELEY, member-elect from the Second District of Georgia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HOOPER moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the general calendar, with the object of reading the bill to repeal the Income Tax.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, gave notice that he would move in the committee to take up the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Speaker stated that it would be in order for Mr. Washburne to move that the committee proceed to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOOPER moved that all general debate end in one minute.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Hooper not to persist in his attempt to get at the income tax bill. It could not be reached in that way. He should let the regular appropriation bills be proceeded with.

The yeas and nays were called on the question to limit the debate to one minute, and was agreed to—yeas, 108; nays, 88.

The question was then taken on the motion to go into committee on the general calendar, in order to take up the bill to repeal the income tax, and resulted—yeas, 103; nays, 107, so the House refused to go into committee. The vote was regarded as a test question in the House in regard to the repeal of the income tax. There was a great amount of excitement among the members on the roll call and before the announcement. Individual votes and changes of votes effecting the result caused laughter, and it was several minutes before order was restored. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Armstrong, Asper, Axtel, Ayer, Bailey, Banks, Benjamin, Bennett, Bethune, Beggs, Bingham, Bowan, Boyd, Brooks, of Massachusetts, Brooks, of New York, Buffington, Butler, of Massachusetts, Butler, of Tennessee, Cakin, Churchill, Clark, of Texas, Clark, of Kansas, Cleveland, Cook, Cowles, Cox, Cullem, Darrell, Dawes, Dixon, B. L. Dockery, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fitch, Garfield, Gerez, Gillette, Haeghe, Haldeman, Hamilton, of Florida, Hill, Hage, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenks, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg, of Connecticut, Ketchum, Knapp, Logan, Lynch, Mayham, Moore, of Illinois, Moore, o. New Jersey, Morey, Morrisey, Myers, Neilsick, Orrell, O'Neill, Pierce, Randall, Reeves, Rogers, Roots, Sanford, Sargent Scofield, Sheldon, of Louisiana, Shober, Slocum, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Sypert, Taylor, Tremain, Twitchell, Usse, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne, of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Wells, Wilson, Wood and Young—103.

NAYS—Adams, Allison, Arnell, Atwood, Farry, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benton, Blair, Booker, Buck, Bickley, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Cessna, C. Bb, of Wisconsin, Colburn, Conger, Comer, Crebs, Dickey, Aldinson, Dix, Duke, Dyer, Ela, Ferry, Fenkelenburg, Fisher, Gibson, Hale, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Hoar, Holman, Jones, North Carolina; Jones Kentucky; Kelsey, New York; Kerr, Lash Lawrence, Lewis, Long, Loughridge, Manning, Marshall, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCreary, McGrew, McNeeley, Mercur, Meiner, Moore, Ohio; Morgan, Morphis, Morrell, Maine; Negley, Packard, Indiana, Packer, Pa.; Paine, Mississippi; Palmer, Peck, Platt, Pollard, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rainey, Rice, Sawyer, Schumaker, Shanks, Sheiden, New York; Smith, Ohio; Smith, Oregon, Stevens, Stokes Slaughton, Strickland, Sweeney, Sherrod, Taffe, Tarbox, Tillman, Townsend, Tyan, Venaken, Van Horn, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wallace, Wood, Wilder, Wheeler, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Indiana, Wilson, Ohio; Winans, Witcher, Wait and Woodward—107.

The remainder of the morning hour was occupied in the discussion of the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mr. Ketchum modifying his substitute previously offered, appointing commissions to investigate the question of removal, by withdrawing the names of Commissioners, and leaving the appointment with the President.

The House at half past two went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the Chair, on the Naval appropriation bill. At three oclock the Committee rose and the death of the late Mr. Covode of Pennsylvania was announced. The usual eulogies on deceased were delivered, after which the house in respect to deceased, adjourned.

The Arlington Estate.

The Alexandria *Gazette* states that Francis L. Smith, Esq., of that city, as counsel of Mrs. General Robert E. Lee, has prepared an application to Congress, proposing to sell the government the Arlington estate, containing eleven hundred acres of land. The property was sold for a tax of $92 07. The memorial contains an elaborate argument to prove the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress under which the property was sold, and the invalidity of the sale upon other grounds, resting on recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The owners of Arlington, however, are anxious to avoid litigation, and propose, for a fair consideration, to make a valid title to the property. We join with our Alexandria cotemporary in the hope that this proposition will meet the approbation of the Congress of the United States. The national government we hardly think would be willing to hold possession of an estate worth more than $100,000 for the paltry sum of $92 07.—*Balt. Sun.*

Stimulants.

The effects of alcohol upon the healthy human body have been recently carefully observed by Drs. Parkes and Wollowicz, of the Brittish army. One or two fluid ounces of the stimulant per day increased the appetite; while four or more ounces sensibly diminished it, the effect more marked with brandy than with rectified spirits. Digestion was, however, not impened, nor the temperature lowered; but though there were strong feelings of warmth in the stomach, face, &c., it is not clear that the temperature was increasen. No direct effect upon the nervus system was shown by the elimination of phosphoric acid, caused by the action of the brain; but the physical state of the body changed with the size of the dose, narcotism being strongly developed when the first very small amounts were exceeded. The effect upon the heart was extraordinary. The experiments extended over a period of twenty-six days, and during eight of them, when water alone was drank, the heartbeats averaged per day 106,000, with alcohol in the six following, they were 127,000; and with brandy they subsequently reached 131,000. The daily work of the heart is about one hundred and twenty-two tons lifted one foot (or 122 foot-tons); its extra work was in the alcoholic period 15.8 foot-tons per day, and in the brandy period 24 foot-tons. In closing, the observers give it as their opinion that the loss of appetite, the greater rapidity in the heart's beats, and the narcotism are "all owing to nervous implications," and add, "we were hardly prepared for the ease with which the appetite may be destroyed and the heart unduly excited."

GEN. M. D. LEGGETT of Zanesville, this State, appointed by Grant Commissioner of Patents, has declined the honor. He had no "gift," to give, and therefore was not willing to become a member of the "Gift Enterprise Association."

PETROLEUM.

The Oil Report for January—The Production. Daily Average and Shipments—Stock at the Wells, in Tank Decrease of Production, &c.

During the past month there has been a falling off in the production of petroleum, throughout the entire oil regions, as will be seen from the following report, which we copy from the Titusville *Courier*, of yesterday. Our cotemporary says:

We present this morning our report for the month of January, and commend it to the careful consideration of all persons interested in the oil business; confident that the closest scrutiny will serve but to reveal the untiring efforts we have put forth, to make it complete and accurate, and that we have not failed of success. To the superintendents of many farms and districts we are under great obligations for facts and figures furnished, but of all territory not under a competent manager, we have made a personal examination, and are sure that the results attained are as accurate as they can possibly be made.

From the following statement we get the average daily production of the entire oil regions for the month of January, 1871:

THE DAILY PRODUCTION.

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells February 1st	110,610
Pipe Companies' stocks February 1st	109,445
Refiners' stocks February 1st	43,827
Stock in iron tanks, February 1st	336,950
Total	609,832
Shipments for January	431,439
Total	1,041,271
Stockon hand January 1st, 1871	585,803
Balance, showing production for the month of 31 days	455,403
Average daily production	14,690

PETROLEUM SHIPPED.

The shipments for January were 431,439 barrels; or 1,720 more than during December, on the basis of a Crude equivalent of 43 gallons per barrel, to which all our figures are reduced, except for the stocks of Tidioute oil, which are given at 42 gallons per barrel.

On the O. C. & A. R. R. the bulk shipments both of crude and refined are reported on our basis, over all other roads the measure is 45 gallons. In estimating refined in packages we consider them as containing 46 gallons each, and calculate a yield of 70 per cent. On that basis we arrive at the total shipment as above of 431,439 barrels.

Over the O. C. & A. R. Railroad the shipments northward from all stations, and not including those by Empire Line, except from Titusville, were 63 872 barrels of Crude in bulk; 5,465 barrels of Crude in bulk; a Crude equivalent of 112,735 barrels.

A. V. R. R. SHIPMENTS.

Over the A. V. R. R. from all points the shipments were 42,219 barrels of Crude in bulk, and 125 barrels of Refined in barrels; a Crude equivalent of 44,374 barrels.

Over the A. & G. W. R. R. from Oil City, Reno and Franklin, the shipments were 101,366 barrels of Crude in bulk, 1,895 barrels of Crude in barrels, and 627 barrels of Refined in barrels. A Crude equivalent of 109,066 barrels.

Over the L. S. & M. S. R. R. from Oil City, Reno and Franklin, the shipments were 60,320 barrels of Crude in bulk, 601 barrels of Crude in barrels, and 53 barrels of Refined in barrels. A Crude equivalent of 65,850 barrels.

By river and other lines a Crude equivalent of 101,414 barrels including 5,731 barrels of Refined in bulk.

OIL STORED.

The number of barrels of oil stored in iron tank, including that held by pipe companies and Refiners, was as follows:

J. Buchanan	2,000
J. Buchanan, No. 2	1,400
Economy Buck tract	6,000
Tidioute	89,870
Hickory oil at Tidioute	37,928
Hickory District	10,119
Shaffer Run	13,000
Chaley Run	3,000
Central Pet. Co	10,500
Boyd Farm	36,043
Mcelheny Farm	30,167
Oil City	54,260
Woods Farm	17,963
New York & Providence	250
Complanter Farm	250
Franklin	8,725
Ralston	300
Pithole	3,777
Tarr Farm	2,500
Rynd Farm	1,500
Dalzell Farm	9,280
Hyde & Egbert	6,000
Mitchell Farm	1,000
Main & White	5,000
J. S. McCray on Central Pet. Co	11,500
McCray & Marshall	10,828
Total	330,950

DECREASE IN PRODUCTION.

The falling off in the production, throughout the entire region, was 53,949 barrels from December and 67,009 barrels from November. The decrease is more observable on the J. S. McCray farm and in the West Hickory District. The J. S. McCray farm shows a daily production for January of 978 barrels, a decrease of 228 barrels from December, and 967 barrels from November. The Hickory District shows a daily production of 1,911 barrels, which is a falling off from our December report of 204 barrels, and from November 896 barrels. The Mitchell Tract shows a daily production of 418 barrels for January, which is a decrease of 82 barrels from December and 115 barrels from November. The Upper regions also show a general decrease for the past three months, and the wells along the creek, with the exception of the Columbia Farm, also show a decrease. The Columbia Farm shows an increase of 33 barrels per day over December and 218 over November. During the month under revision there have been several new wells struck on the Columbia Farm, which have increased the average production, while the old wells show a very little falling off, and some of them have actually increased.

THE TIDIOUTE DISTRICT.

The Tidioute district and vicinity shows an average daily production for January, of 640 barrels, which is an increase of 120 barrels, over December, and 130 barrels over November, which shows but ten barrels difference between the daily average production for November and December, in favor of November. The increase in January must have been caused by a large number of wells being torpedoed during the month, as the number of new wells struck is of no particular account. The falling off in the entire oil regions was generally predicted, though the various estimates in that direction widely differed but our careful canvass of the producing districts and the result, ought to satisfy all those who have fixed their estimate over or under our report.

OIL ON HAND FEBUARY FIRST.

The total stock of oil on hand on the first of February shows an increase over that of the first of January of 23,964 bbls, the amount held by refiners; by pipe companies, and in iron tanks having each been increased, that of refiners 17,606 bbls, of the pipe companies 13,370 bbls, and in iron tanks 2,857 bbls. The stock at the wells was however decreased by 9,659 bbls.

The blockade of the pipe lines, caused by the extremely cold weather early in the month, was raised by the thaw that followed it, and the break up of the ice on the river permitted the movement of considerable oil in barges. The shipments both by river and rail might, and probably would have been greater, had not the upward tendency of prices led producers to refrain from selling, but instead to keep the oil in the hands of the Pipe Companies.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

We are unable to report but little activity among the operators in new territory, cold weather putting a quietus on out door operations generally; something, however, has been done, and some good wells completed.

Considerable excitement continues at Brady's Bend, where a well, flowing at first six hundred barrels per day was completed. At Parkers some wells have been put down on the extremities of former developments, and more wells are to be drilled at once; principally on the Duchess farm, where seven derricks have recently been erected, and on the south side of Bear Creek; the recently completed wells at both places yielding steadily from thirty to forty barrels per day. At Franklin two wells were completed which are yielding much above the present average of that district. The East Sandy district is at present occupying the attention of some of the most prominent operators in the country, and considerable money has been invested in that locality and operations will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. We look for active operations in that locality in the coming spring. The Enterprise district, which includes the Colorado farm in our report, is looked upon as favorable for an increased production during the present year, as many new wells are to go down.

THE MARKET—PRODUCERS REPORT.

During the month the prices on the Upper and Lower Roads varied more at times, in twenty-four hours, than for several months, the demand to fill contracts at times being more than at others. The price advanced on the Upper Road from $3 22½ to $4 65, and on Lower Road from $3 40 to $4 75.

The producers report for January, is out, and shows a production of 13,497 barrels per day, a decrease of 1,681 barrels for the month. The stock in iron tanks, February 1st, was 446,429 barrels, and at the wells 122,284 barrels, making a total stock of 568,713 barrels, or a decrease in stocks of 28,490 barrels over those on hand, December 1. The number of wells drilling is reported at 132.

It will be noticed that the later report makes a difference in several particulars, from the *Courier's* report. Our oil men, we presume, can reconcile the statements and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

LEGISLATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

A Pawner's Bank to be Started in Pittsburgh—The Provisions of the Bill—Religious Bequests—The Nation's Savings Bank of Allegheny

We have received from Harrisburg copies of the following bills which were read in the Senate at Harrisburg. They will be found of interest, especially that designed for the establishment of a Pawner's Bank in this city—an establishment entirely new to people in these parts. Following will be found the provisions of the proposed act:

THE PAWNER'S BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That Joseph Marshall, Samuel M'Elhany, Nathan Brookaw, William Laufman, Robert M. Snodgrass, George F. Morgan, Joseph S. Pearson, George W. Wilson and James T. Wray, and their successors shall be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the Pawner's Bank of Pittsburgh, with the powers and privileges and to be governed by the rules and provisions established by law relative to banks in this Commonwealth so far as applicable to the objects of this institution; it shall not be a bank of issue and shall loan on security of goods and chattels and real estate only.

SEC. 2. The capitol of said bank to be raised by subscriptions shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars. In shares of twenty-five dollars each, it shall have the power of borrowing on its own notes not exceeding the amount of its capital paid in and for periods not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. When twenty thousand dollars have been duly subscribed, and ten thousand dollars thereof actually paid in, the stockholders may organize and proceed to business under this charter.

SEC. 4. The charge on all loans secured by personal property to cover expenses of every kind, including interest, shall be uniform and not exceed one and a half per cent. per month.

SEC. 5. When the bank has disposable funds, it shall loan on all goods and chattels offered, embraced within its rules and regulations to the order in which they are offered, with this exception, that the bank may always discriminate in favor of small loans to the indigent, it shall loan to four-fifths of the appraised value on gold and silver plate and ware and two-thirds of such value and all other goods and chattels as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. The government of the bank shall be in seven directors, six of whom shall be chosen annually in October by the stockholders, and one shall be annually appointed by the mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and the board thus created shall elect one of their number President, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 7. All loans secured on personal property be on a time fixed, and not over one year, and the pawner shall have a right to redeem at any time within the specific period, on payment of the loan and rate of compensation to time of offer to redeem.

SEC. 8. If the said personal property pledged is not redeemed within the time limited, the same shall be sold at public auction, and the net surplus of all sales, both of real and personal property, after paying loan, charges and expenses of all kinds shall be held one year for the owner. If not then called for the same shall go into a fund for the year, when the entire forfeiture takes place, called the profit and loss fund.

SEC. 10. The net balances of said fund at the end of each year shall be made up annually to the first day of January, and be doled in fuel to the needy, under the direction of the Board during the months of January, February and March.

SEC. 12. The whole sum earned each year shall be duly passed of at the end of the year. The earnings to be divided among the stock-holders shall never exceed eight per centum per annum, and the balance, if any, shall go into said profit and loss fund, to be distributed in charity as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 17. The President and directors of said bank shall annually report to the bank Commissioners full and accurate statistics of the operations and conditions of said bank in the month of October in each year.

SEC. 18. The stockholders of said bank may establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for conducting the business of said bank as they may be deem necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 19. The stock of said bank shall be transferable only at said bans and on its books.

SEC. 20. The Pawners' Bank of Pittsburgh is hereby authorized to loan on pledge of bonds and other securities of the United States and of this Commonwealth, and it shall be lawful to loan on the same to four-fifths of their appraised value.

There are a number of other sections in the act which we omit, in consequence of their having no special interest for the public.

THE TAX ON CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—An act to relieve bequests made for public, religious, charitable, educational and scientific purposes from the payment of collateral inheritance tax.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act no collateral inheritance tax shall be imposed or collected upon any bequest or devise from any estate, real or personal, which may or has been made for any public, religious, charitable or educational use or purpose.

THE NATIONS SAVINGS BANK.

We have also received a copy of a bill supplementary to the charter of the Nations Savings Bank of Allegheny. It differs in several respects from the charters usually granted to banking corporations, but as the subscribers to the stock of the institution have doubtless made themselves acquainted with its provisions, and as they do not possess an interest for the public at large, it is not necessary that we should print it in this connection.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

LOCAL NEWS.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 12, 1871:

Apoplexy of the Lungs, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Uterus Cancer, 2; Consumption, 3; Croup, 1; Disease of the Liver, 1; General Dropsy, 1; Dysentery, 2; Scarlet Fever, 3; Hæmorrhage of the Lungs, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 1; Inflammation of the Brain and Mening's, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 5, Marasmus, 2; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Small Pox, 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	5	From 30 to 40	4
From 1 to 2	4	" 40 to 50	2
" 2 to 5	3	" 50 to 60	0
" 5 to 10	5	" 60 to 70	3
" 10 to 15	0	" 70 to 80	0
" 15 to 20	1	" 80 to 90	1
" 20 to 30	1	" 90 to 100	0

Males, 14; Females, 15; White, 29; Colored, 0; Total, 29.

J. GUY McCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

THE WHALEN CASE.

Argument on the Motion For a New Trial—The Court Refuses It.

Yesterday the case of Patrick Whalen was brought up in the United States Court on the motion for a new trial made by his counsel, Mr. Swartzwelder, on the ground that the jury by which he had been convicted was illegally empanneled. Whalen, it will be recollected, was found guilty of fraudulent voting in Uniontown at the October election last fall. There were other reasons urged in support of the motion for a new trial. The argument was heard before Judges McKennan and McCandless, Messrs. Swartzwelder and Searight supporting the motion, and District Attorney Swoope opposing it. After the argument had been concluded, Judge McKennan stated that as to the question of the legality of the manner in which the array of jurors had been summoned, he and his colleagues agreed in the opinion that there could be no doubt that the Marshal had pursued the legal course, and that there was no irregularity in the matter. There was no evidence to show that the summons for the jurors were issued prior to the passage of the resolution repealing the section of the act of 1870, upon which the point was based. But even if that act had not been passed, the course pursued by the Marshall was in strict conformity with the law, which would have remained in force. Judge McCandless concurred in the opinion expressed by Judge McKennan, and then announced that the several other reasons assigned in support of the motion for a new trial were overruled. One of the reasons was that the indictment upon which the defendant had been convicted of a felony, did not charge that a felony had been committed. The court held that the indictment was drawn in the exact words of the act of Congress upon which it was framed, and that was all that was required. It was not necessary that the word felony should be inserted.

A BIXMONT "PATIENT'S" MALADY.

An Application For the Release of an Alleged Insane Man—His Wife has Him Committed on Two Physicians' Certificates—His Brother Insists That He is not a Lunatic, and that The Wife is Plotting for His Property, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon, an application was filed in the Court of Common Pleas praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of a man named Jacob Burkright, who was represented as at present confined in the Dixmont Insane Asylum, without just cause. The respondent in the case was Mrs. Margaret Burkright, wife of the subject of the *habeas corpus*. As our reporter subsequently ascertained, the case is likely to prove an interesting one, and may possibly develope a plot such as we are only accustomed to hear of or meet with now-a-days in the yellow covered literature of the period.

Mr. Burkright is a farmer, and until the 28th of January resided near Saltsburg, Indiana county, where he was quite prosperous, owning a fine farm, a proportionate quantity of stock and a fair share of this world's goods generally. He has been married for some time, and so far as we can judge from what we have heard of his domestic relations, they were not happy. Dr. Reed states that on January 28th Burkright was brought to the asylum and represented to be insane, two certificates, signed respectively by Drs. Crawford and Cubbeson, of Indiana county, setting forth in due form that he was deranged and it was essential that he be put under proper restraint. The law left Dr. Reed no alternative but to accept the patient, and he did so, providing him immediately with suitable quarters.

Subsequently Dr. Reed in the course of his rounds through the institution engaged in conversations with Burkright and was struck by the fact that his manner, and his talk bore no evidence of insanity. The only thing that would at all afford foundation for believing his mind to be deranged was the fact of his making certain strange statements concerning his domestic relations and other matters akin to them, which were calculated to test the credulity of any ordinary hearer. What he did say or charge in those conversations we have not heard, but, with tolerably good reason, presume they had reference to his wife. All this however will be developed at the hearing in the case when the writ is returned to court. Suffice it to state that Dr. Reed came to the conclusion that Burkright had "a method in his madness" if he could be supposed to be mad at all, and he, the Doctor determined to bring the matter before the Court himself, provided none else took sufficient interest in the case to adopt that measure.

It appears that Burkright's brother, on learning of the committal of the prisoner, instituted a quiet inquiry into the cause, and came to the conclusion that it was a device on the part of Mrs. Burkright to get possession of her husband's property and accomplish other ends which could not in any other way be effected. At least such is the allegation. He insisted that Jacob was not a lunatic, but in good possession of his senses, and determined to take measures for his relief. He accordingly came to the office of Messrs. Moore and McCullough, attorneys at law, in this city, yesterday, and laid his case before them. The result of a consultation was shown in the afternoon, when Mr. Moore applied to Court for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and obtained it. It was made returnable on Saturday. Mrs. Burkright being cited to appear meantime. At the hearing we presume, the merits of this rather singular transaction will be brought to light. So far as Dr. Reed is concerned it is only proper to say that he acted strictly in accordance with the law in receiving the patient on the presentation of the certificate of the two physicians.

(From The Daily Post of 16th.)

DEALING IN BAD MONEY.

The Trial of Abraham Shaffer Yesterday—How He Operated—A Watchful Woman on the Stand—The Case Continued.

Yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge McCandless presiding, the case of Abraham Shaffer, indicted for passing counterfeit money, the opening proceedings of which we gave in our last issue, was resumed.

On the opening of Court David Robinson was recalled and resumed his testimony as follows: Saw my son put his initials on the twenty-five cent note, I retained possession of it after he had marked it. After the fifty cent note was punched, I immediately examined it for my mark and found it. I had put the mark in the shoulder of Lincoln. [Note produced.] Think this is the same note.

Joseph McBride, sworn—Am an employee on the boat; am an engineer; sometimes I collect at breakfast or dinner time; have seen defendant several times when I collected the fare. He offered me one day at dinner time a fifty cent note; it was bad; I gave it back and then he gave me a good quarter. [Note produced.] It was like this one; I saw others in his pocket-book that looked like it; I was present when Robinson marked the fifty cent note with a knife; he marked it in the lower right hand corner. [Note produced.] This is the note that was marked.

Peter Dressler, sworn—Am a police officer; I went to make the arrest of defendant; officer Pender accompanied me; he was at his place, about seventeen miles on the Steubenville pike; we found him in the woods, and there was a man with him; arrested him and took him to his house; asked for his pocket-book; he handed it to me and said there was a counterfeit ten dollar note in it; we found the bill. [Note produced.] This is the bill; I gave it to officer Pender.

Captain McClain, sworn—Am cashier of the Masonic Bank. [The fractional currency notes and the ten dollar notes were produced.] These notes are all counterfeits.

The next witness called was Caroline McQuiston. After being sworn she testified as follows:

Know defendant; have known him since last May; I went to keep house for Wm. Ankenney, in this city; Shaffer came there to see him twice; William Ankenney and I rented a house from J. Shaffer, within a half mile of defendant's house; defendant moved as out there; we lived there four months; defendant was at our house very frequently; I heard defendant ask Ankenney to buy him $400 or $450 of counterfeit money when he went to town, he wanted $50's and $20's in greenbacks; William went to town next day; when he returned on Sunday morning I saw him give Shaffer the money; Ankenney said he paid $30 for $400 and sold it to Shaffer for $40 per $100; I saw Ankenney give Shaffer packages of twenty-five and fifty cent notes; I last talked to defendant on last Saturday night a week ago at Mrs. Zeigler's; he came to see me; Shaffer said "Dressler and Pender said to McClarren that they got their information from Mrs. Ankenney, and that is what it is to trust a woman." I told him I would tell the truth if put on the stand. I told him I did do it. I got paper and pencil, and he wrote down what he had said. [Paper produced.] This is the paper, and this is what he wrote. He tore it off a letter.

Wm. Ankenny, sworn—I know defendant; have known him four years next May; the first time that I saw him was at Bloomfield, where I was boarding at the house of John Dodds; Shaffer was there often; I was buying and selling old iron; about July business got dull, and Dodds arranged with Shaffer that I should go and work for him; this was about four years ago; worked for him for about two months; about the holidays I became acquainted with Bob ——, who wanted me to sell money to Shaffer; I went out and saw defendant; he came in and I sold him one hundred dollars in counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces, and one $20 bill, for fifty cents on the dollar; did not sell him any more until last spring, when I got him $300; he gave me $100 in good money, and with that and more I got this $300 from Bob ——; that night we were together shoving money; then went to an office and slept; Americus Shaffer, a nephew of defendant, was with us.

The next witness called was Maria Zeigler, who testified that defendant had come to her house on last Saturday night to see Caroline McQuiston; he was in conversation with her, but did not hear what they said. She got writing paper from her trunk.

Joseph Charlton, tavern keeper on the Steubenville pike, testified that he received a twenty dollar counterfeit note from Americus Shaffer, and that defendant redeemed it.

Frank Anderson was called and testified that he keps a tavern at No. 101 Water street; that last summer two men came into the saloon and offered him a counterfeit ten dollar bill; told him it was counterfeit, and he threw down ten cents for drinks and then left. [Witness identified Aukenney as one of the parties.] The prosecution here closed and defense opened, after which Court adjourned.

A Radical Renegade.

The last mysterious disappearance that has been brought to our notice is that of Frank Duff, a well-known Republican politician and the manager, president, secretary, cashier, and almost everything else of a bank, located at Duff's Mills, near Glendale. He was the owner of the mills, which were located near the station named on the Fort Wayne Railroad. The missing gentleman twice ran for the Republican nomination for Sheriff and polled a good country vote. It is supposed that politics were his ruin, he having lost large sums of money in pursuit of offices. His personal effects were sold out by the Sheriff against whom he had run just about the time that a cotemporary published a list of "our solid men," and noted him as worth fifty thousand dollars. The disappearance of Mr. Duff has created any quantity of excitement among those who knew him in better days, and they are now using their best endeavors to hunt him up.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

We learn that on Monday morning Charles Fredericks and Price Ingraham, both convicted of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to an imprisonment of five years each, and Mary Menror, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, were conveyed from the jail to the Penitentiary.

$25 : 0 Reward.

The above reward will be paid should C. F. Galton's Cough Balsem fail to give relief.

ja18:d&w1w.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the surest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 16, 1871.

REMARKS—It is scarce worth while to inform our readers that the weather is cold, and that the streets and sidewalks are in a slippery condition, requiring a degree of caution on the part of pedestrians to navigate them with safety. There have been few, if any, changes in the market since our last report. Business is generally very fair, with bright prospects ahead. Flour is held firmly, holders refusing to make concessions, and purchasers were taking only sufficient to meet their present wants. The stocks on hand are ample; the receipts since our last report being 602 barrels. Grain still arrives freely, and though prices are not lower, they are weak at quotations. Groceries continue active. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm. The local markets contain their usual variety. On the whole, the market may be termed good for the season of the year.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Bacon, pieces	6,595
Butter, packages	67
Oats sacks	709
Rye, sacks	170
Barley, sacks	748
Wheat, sacks	893
Corn, sacks	1,092
Appl s, carrels	161
Flour, barrels	602

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON and PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market, with a good demand for the various descriptions at the following: Shoulders, 10¼c for plain, 11½c for sugar cured; sides—ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½@13¾c; hams—sugar cured, 16¼c; breakfast bacon, 16@16½c; dried beef, 15½@16c; mess pork, $23 25@23 50 per bbl. Lard is moderate demand; sales prime kettle rendered in Herces at 12½c; kegs and buckets, 14c per lb.

GROCERIES—The market was active, with a fair inquiry for most descriptions; the leading buyers are laying in a large supply of choice lots for the opening of the spring trade. Country merchants will find it to their interest to give our city a call before going further east. The present rates are as follows:

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans 11½c; prime 11½c; good 10½c; fully fair 10c; Porto Rico Sugars 10@ 11½c; Demerara 11½@12½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard sugars 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B 13¼c; extra C 13¼c; C yellow 13¼c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 20c; prime 19c; good 18c; fair 17c; roasting 16@18c.

SYRUPS—White Sugar 75c; Havemyer & Eldest 80c; choice drips 60c; Loverings 85c; other grades 45@55c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson $1 40; good $1 30; fair $1 00; Lower grades down to 70@75c. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial, fancy $1 40; good $1 25@1 30; fair $1 10@1 15. Sun, fancy 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8c; prime 7½; good 8c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currents 11½@12c; prunes 11½c; Ondenia Raisins 3½c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

APPLES—The stock in the market is not a large one; inclined to price and have no change to note; the current rates were $4 $4 50@5 per barrel as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand keeps pace with the supply and prices were steadily maintained; we can report 6@7c per gallon.

BUTTER—Notwithstanding liberal receipts for some time past, previous prices have been fairly maintained, with a steady demand for choice roll at 28@30c; fair to medium 22@24c; common was in hand freely at 18@20c per lb.

BEANS—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at $1 50 $1 75@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The receipts have increased; we note sales at 6@7c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season is drawing to a close; we can report sales at $3 25@ 3 50 $ cwt.

BEE'S WAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand, and prices vary from 30@32c $ lb.

CHEESE—The market is unchanged; no particulars to note; the receipts continue light; sales were made at the following: New York Goshen 16@17c; do to Goshen 16@16½c; Factory 14@15c; Western Reserve 13@14c.

CORN MEAL—Dull and buyers are scarce; holders are asking to realize. Sales were reported at 85c per bushel.

COAL—In good supply. Prices are without any change, with sales of eastern anthracite at $6 00@ 6 50 $ ton, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Market steady but not very active; prices are without change. We note sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 22½@25c per gallon.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply of the various descriptions. Prices show a wide range; eastern cultivated $2 50@3 00; Scotch's Belle berries $3 per bushel.

FISH—The market could not be called as fair a one for several days past. Still we have no chance to note prices. Fresh can be obtained at 24@25c.

FLOUR—The market was steady with less activity manifested. The advices from the west of only moderate favorable tone, and buyers are taking more interest freely to supply their immediate wants; we quote standard brands of spring wheat extra at $5 50@5 75; choice do $5 75@6; spring wheat extra family $6 25@6 50; choice do $6 50@7; winter wheat extra $5 50@5 75; choice do $5 75@6; Penna. and Ohio do $5 50@5 75; fancy do $6 25@6 50; Rye flour $4 50@5 00. Barley quiet and unchanged; we quote $3 50@4 00.

GRAIN—The market is fully up with the demand; we can report sales of baled on wharf at $1 06@1 07; sales of wagon lots at $1 10@1 12 per bushel.

HONEY—Sales of 10 bbls at 35@36c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 16, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was unsettled, with a moderate inquiry for early deliveries, whilst futures were very dull, we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. How long the market will continue in its present unsatisfactory state, is more than we can ascertain.

CRUDE.

The sales were few and far between. The following were the nominal rates: Spot, 11¾c; February, 11¾c; sellers option till July, 11@11¼c; buyers option, same time, 12¾c; all year buyers option, 13½c; all year, sellers option, 10½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, s. o., 60 days..... 51½c

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation, dealers being considerably apart in their views. The quotations were as follows: Spot or February, 24¼@24½c; March, 24½c; April, 24¾c; May, 25¼c; June, 25¾c; buyers option, February to July, 26½c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—The Titusville *Herald*, of to-day, says: The petroleum market was dull and inactive to-day, and but few transactions were reported. There seems to be no important change in prices, and holders are firm in their views, while buyers are not operating largely at present prices.

SALES.

1,000 bbls on Upper Creek	4 30
1,000 bbls on Upper Creek	4 30
1,000 bbls on Upper Creek	4 25
350 bbls on Upper Creek	4 25
2,000 bbls on Upper Creek, s. o. 60 days	4 15
1,000 bbls on Lower Creek h. g	4 50
1,000 bbls on Lower Creek	4 55

NEW YORK—Market for crude in bulk is quiet, and more difficult to sell at 15c, and sales are rumored a fraction under that price. Refined continues difficult to sell, notwithstanding slight concessions have been made. There is scarcely any export inquiry; 4,000 barrels sold last night at about 24¾c, which is the asking price today. In Philadelphia delivery slight concessions has been made, but the market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition. Sales of 4,000 barrels straw white, for February, at 24¼c; 200 do March, were exported at 24¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market very dull and weaker. Prices are nominal; offering about $4 42 per barrel; no transactions.

OIL CITY—Market quiet; no business doing, and nominally at $4 40 for 47 gravity on Lower Creek, and $4 60 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady. Refined February, 24¼c bid; 24¾ asked; April, 25c¾; May, 25¾c bid; June, 25¾c asked. Crude, 13½c.

PARKER—Market quiet at $4 50¾@4 60; nothing doing; no buyers over $4 55.

PLEASANTVILLE—Market quiet; not much doing at $4 06@4 10.

ROUSEVILLE—Market quiet but firm; buyers offering $4 40; holding at $4 60@4 75.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1871.

The run of cattle this week to Allegheny was 38 cars by rail, twenty-seven of which were from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. Some few were driven in from Butler and Washington counties, making in all about 800 cattle on the market this week. The run was not a heavy one and early in the morning the drovers held stock firm at prices from ¼ to ½c higher than last week. Butchers refused to pay the advance, and held back. The drovers who sold early in the morning report prices a shade better than last week, while some who held say the market is draggy, at figures a little below last week. The matter may be summed up as follows: The drovers who sold early disposed of their cattle at about ½c better than last week's rates, while those who held found the market going back on them, and at noon it was very slow and draggy with quite a number left over unsold. The quality of the cattle for sale this week is not quite so good as last week. The number of bulls on sale this morning was larger than for some time past, but all were sold at prices ranging from 4c to 5½c.

STOCK CATTLE.

There was very few stock cattle on hand this morning, that kind of stock still remaining too high in the West for our shippers to buy to make money on. Late reports from Chicago speak of that place being full of buyers from the surrounding country, who pay better prices than our shippers can be justified in doing for this market. There was some buyers on hand this morning for stock cattle and some few were bought at prices from 4½ to 5½c.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep to Allegheny this morning was fair, being some 850 head—about 200 head more than last week. The quality of the sheep was good, very few poor sh ep being on the market this morning. The market was devoid of any excitement, the supply being in excess of the demand; consequently bidding was not spirited and sales were slow, and prices about the same as last week. Below find sales:

Neeley & McMillin sold 200 head Washington county sheep at $2 00@3 50.

John Drum sold 150 head good sheep from Jefferson county, Ohio, at $5 50@6 75.

J. Walter sold 105 head Butler county sheep at $5 00@6 00.

Adam Eckert sold 180 head Ohio sheep at an average of $5 25.

Reina & Schidmantel sold 125 head Butler county sheep at prices from $5 to $6.

R. Elliott sold 100 head sheep at $5 25.

J. F. Allen sold 66 head Lawrence county, Pa., sheep from $2 75 to $5 00 per head.

J. W. Unger sold 25 sheep at 4 per head.

Cranford sold 155 head Butler county, Pa., sheep at prices from $2 to $5 per head.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning, held by transient dealers, was larger than for some time past, and were all bought up for our regular dealers for the retail market. The market was a fair one, butchers buying more liberally than for some time past. Below find sales as reported:

Jacob Gutchall & Brother sold 50 head prime hogs at $8 00@8 75; J. W. Unger sold 2 hogs for $30; Keefer & Bell 82 head hogs for $825.

MILCH COWS.

Very few on sale this morning, and they were a poor quality. J. Anker sold 2 head at $45@46.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle continue heavy to time of writing, 6 P. M. The quality of the cattle arriving is fair, with occasionally a drove of really fine cattle. There is at present some droves of extra cattle in the yards, but they will most likely be shipped east on first hands, as there is a scarcity of buyers here this week, very few from the country being on hand. The market is very slow to-day, buyers and sellers being too far apart in their views concerning the value of cattle this week, hence very little was done in the way of trading to-day. Below find quotations at which stock is being sold to-day:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 50@7 25
Good to prime 1,000 to 1,200	6 00@6 25
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 50@5 75
Fat fat cows and cows 800 to 1,500	4 00@5 00
Stock steers 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 25

HOGS

The run of hogs still light to-day, and the market continues firm, prices about the same as the first of this week. Hogs seem to be scarce in the country, and from present appearances the price will not decline much, except under the pressure of a heavy run, from which they will recover and advance as soon as the run comes down. Hundred-higher than three weeks ago, and we do not like to speculate on the future prospect, but will give quotations, leaving buyers and sellers to form their own opinions. Extra Philadelphia, $6 75@7 00; good to prime Yorkers, $6 50@6 75; good to prime New York 180 to 200, $6 25@6 50; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 50.

SHEEP.

The run was very heavy, and prices still firm the decline. If the run continues they will go lower. Prices now are fully 1c below last week. Below find quotations:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5½@5¾c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 5@5¼c; fair to good spring wags, 90 to head, 5@5½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 15—Flour dull and declined—$6 00@6 10 for shipping. Wheat dull—new spring $1 02@1 05; red amber $1 07@1 09. Corn dull at 66@66c. Lar very firm at 13¾c. Pig so quiet at 58@59c for fresh and 16@18c for tinned.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14c. Flour scarce and firm for low grades: superfine winter $5 50@6 00; extra winter $5 75@6 80. Wheat—supply light; buyers and sellers being apart in their views. No 2 red winter $1 07. Corn firm; mixed and yellow on track 40@ 41½c. Oats steady; No 1 at elevator 52c. Barley unchanged; fall No 1 to choice 80@86c. Rye firm at $1 00@1 02. Whisky steady at 89c. Tobacco steady. Hemp nominal at $1 20. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; shoulders 8c. Lard 12@13c for steam and kettle. Hogs 7½@8c. Cattle unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; family middling, 14½c. Flour firm. Wheat active and firm. Corn scarce and advanced; ear, 59@59c. Rye quiet and unchanged, 93@95c. Oats firm, 60@63c. Groceries firm. Eggs steady, 30@31c. Butter dull. Clover seed dull but unchanged, $10@11 50. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet, unchanged, asking 12½@12¾c steam and kettle. Bulk meats quiet and weak; country sells at 8c, 9½@10c. Bacon dull and drooping, 8½, 9½@10c. Whisky opened dull but closed active at 87c.

FINANCIAL.

G. M. 109½. Exchange par.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat—No 2 spring opened weak but closed strong at $1 23@1 23¼ cash and 1 to seller for March. Corn—No 2 quiet and closed dull at 45½c. Rye firm and quiet. Barley—No 2 dull and closed nominal at 92c. Highwines steady and unchanged. Mess Pork weak at $21 75@21 87. Lard and meats unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet at 6½@6¾c lower; closed at 8 65@8 70. Live Hogs dull at $7 00@7 90. Cattle dull and declined 15@25c; held at $4 25@6 75.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Tobacco active and firm—Sales of 300 hhds at $11; common to good leaf $5 50@6; low to medium leaf $6 25@11. Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton dull and declined; middling 13½c. Flour firm—extra family $8. Grain firm in fair demand. Provisions quiet but firm; mess pork $22 50. Lard 12¾@13c. Bulk meats 8½ 11@11½c. Bacon 9¾ 11½@12½c. Sugar—Sugar-cured 10c; plain 10c, all packed. Whisky quiet at 87@88c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, February 14.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady; No 1 white Michigan $1 52; amber Michigan, $1 38½; No 1 red Wabash, $1 40; No 2, $1 38½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 56½c; low, 57½c; yellow, 60½c; no grade, 54c. Oats active and advanced 1c; No 1, 52½c; No 2, 52c; Michigan, 52½c. Clover seed steady at $6 40. Hogs steady at $8 85.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, February 15.—Flour dull but unchanged; extra spring $5 50@5 62. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No 1, $1 27; No 2, $1 25. Oats scarce and firm; No 2, 50c. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 55½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1, 90c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 80c. Mess Pork $21 62. Dressed Hogs dull at $8 87.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter $1 39. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 48c. Oats firm and in good demand at 33c. Crude Petroleum at 23 @23¼c; refined dull at 23@ 23½c.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Flour dull but unchanged. Ohio and Indiana $5 75@7 75. Wheat steady; amber $1 58@1 62. Rye, $1 00@1 03. Corn—yellow, 80@90c; mixed 79@77c. Oats, 60c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Flour is dull but unchanged. Wheat nom. Corn; yellow 85@85c. Oats at 58@59c. Mess Pork, $23. Bulk sides, 12c; do clear rib, 12½c. Packed shoulders, 9½@10c. hams, sugar cured, 17@c. Lard, 13½c. Whisky, 93@94c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled, extra $1 57½; No 1 white $1 44. Corn dull and a shade lower at 61c. Oats steady at 52c. Hogs quiet at $8 80.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cotton steady at 13¾@ 14¼c.

MOBILE Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton dull; good ordinary, 12½c.

MEMPHIS Feb. 14.—Cotton dull and nominal. Receipts 1,875 bales. Shipments, 3,157 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—Quiet; middling 14c.

MARRIED:

SCHEFFER—SCHLIEPER—Sunday evening, February 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ross township, by the Rev. Schilling, JULIUS SCHEFFER and Miss LOUISA SCHLIEPER, eldest daughter of Charles Schleiper, both of Allegheny City.

SHIREY—RUPP—On Tuesday 7th inst., by same, Mr. WILLIAM SHIREY, of Westmoreland county, to Miss MAGGIE J. RUPP, daughter of D. S. Rupp, of Armstrong county.

ACKER—WOOD—February 5, in Tennerseeville, by Rev. R. Hamilton GEO. W. ACKER and MARGARET WOOD, all of Pittsburgh.

SHEPARD—W. A. SHEPARD, (Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) on Tuesday, noon, February 7th, at his late residence, No. 1352 Centre avenue, aged 36 years.

BAKEWELL — MOORHEAD — On Thursday evening, February 9th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oakland, by Bishop Simpson, ALEXANDER C. BAKEWELL to ALICE, daughter of John Moorhead.

PATTERSON—DUVALL—On Thursday, February 2, by the Rev. Collier, at the parsonage, Mr. C. H. PATTERSON, of Springfield, Missouri, and Miss S. L. DUVALL, of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa.

BOWN—DIGBY—On Monday, February 13, by the Rev. S. Jennings, at the residence of the bride's parents, W. J. H. BOWN, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Miss MOLLIE DIGBY, of Mt. Washington, Pa.

DIED:

ESTEP—On Wednesday, February 15, DAVID P., only son of Thomas S. and Jennie Estep, aged 15 m nths.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, February 14th, at 8½ o'clock, P. M., WM. C. MURRAY, eldest son of Mrs. Eliza J. Murray, in the 26th year of his age

JONES—On Wednesday morning, February 15th, at 1 o'clock, of inflamation of the brain, THOMAS HODGSON JONES, eldest son of Geo. W. and Lizzie H. Jones age 7 years 3 months and 11 days.

MEEHAN—On Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, at the residence of the parents, No. 48 Irwin street, the beloved child of Daniel and Mary Meehan, aged 13 months and ten days.

COYLE—in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Mr. DANIEL COYLE, of this city.

BORLAND—On Sunday, 12th inst., at half-past one o'clock p. m., at the family residence, No. 161 Carson avenue, Allegheny city, Mrs. SARAH BORLAND, wife of Moses Borland, aged 75 years.

NOLAN—On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, THOMAS B., only son of James Nolan, aged one year and two months.

TRAGRESSER—On Sunday, February 12, ANNA MARIA, wife of the late John Tragresser, aged 54 years.

SHAW—On Saturday evening, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, WM. SHAW, in his 84th year.

SLATTERLY—On Tuesday morning, February 14, MRS. WM. SLATTERLY, aged 34 years.

HASLETT—On Saturday, Feb. 11, at his late residence in Reserve township, at 11½ o'clock p. m., WM. HASLETT, in the 85th year of his age.

HUBLEY—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock, MARY KNOX, eldest daughter of Jacob B. Hubley, in the 14th year of her age.

DAY—Monday, Feb. 13, JAMES E. DAY, in the 6th year of his age.

BURGHER—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 9 o'clock p. m., KATHIE B., infant daughter of J. C. and Esther E. Burgher.

PERRY—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 14th, at 6 o'clock, CHARLES SAXTON, eldest child of Thos. and Martha A. Perry, aged 4 years and 6 months.

SHALLENBERGER—On Thursday, Feb. 9th, at 5½ o'clock p. m., of scarlet fever, ELSIE J., young est child of Joseph and the late Sally M. Shallenberger, aged 4 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The Hazards of Winter.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily: the food being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

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